P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
WHISKY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,663—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1899.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
(Under Royal Patronage.)
Contains over 200 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxuries. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, &c.
Special Attention, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
Moderate Tariff.
Queen's Gate Terrace, London, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	8th July.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5282	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	29th "
* SUTLEJ	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partit	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	K. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5282	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,140	1st Aug., 1899.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
NOVARA	A. Calabrese	3,500	7th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,020	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Suez Canal House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 7, 1899.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—5-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 250 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

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MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

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ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths, and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY, and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money business transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 13th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on 5th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 13th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. Kawamuro, 3,223 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 11th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victori Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th July, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,235	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,797	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,557	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	12th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,235	Negie	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M. Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. & L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Sourvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S β 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGISTS, London Road.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 8.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Bathe, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

London Agents:—GRINDLAY & Co.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN GOOD COMPANY?

IF SO RIDE

HUMBER CYCLES

Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES.

They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of Connaught
H R H Princess Maude of Wales
H R H Princess Louise
H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
H H The Nawab of Bhawalpur
H H The Prince of Oodeypore
H H Prince Ranjitsinhjee

For terms and further particulars apply to Messrs. HUMBER & Co.'s INDIAN DEPOT, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native tates will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

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LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. Bottlewalla & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(over Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers.)

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 24 per Bottle.

TREACHER & CO., LD., OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, & FOLDERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, &c.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
STEREOSCOPES, GRAPHOSCOPES.
OPERA, FIELD, & MARINE GLASSES,
BINOCULAR TELESCOPES.
MAGIC LANTERNS AND SLIDES,
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FLEUSS TYRES!! FLEUSS TYRES!!

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity." Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes'
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER."

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AT POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE NAPIER HOTEL.

The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises,

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD,
POONA.

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These grateful aromatic bitters are prepared with the greatest care and by a peculiar process from the finest Angostura Bark, and the rind of the Bitter Seville Orange, together with other choise aromatics, and are held in high esteem by connoisseurs as an extraordinary restorative and appetising tonic. They owe their remarkable invigorating properties not only to the happy selection of the choice vegetable substances entering into their composition, but also to the peculiar form in which these are compounded. When mixed with water, beer, or spirits, they form a very refreshing drink, strengthening the appetite and promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, by conferring tone to the entire digestive apparatus ... ...Per bottle

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By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th July, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from THURSDAY, the 20th instant, to THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th July, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the following objects:—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts upto 30th ultimo.

(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. J. L. Symons and Mr. Jamsetjee Dinshaw Petit, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

(3). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
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Bombay, 6th July, 1899.

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by MR. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

BUNGALOW TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
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Jail Road, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

ENDOWMENT and Whole Life Policies, LOW PREMIUMS, LARGE ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

For full Prospectus and Forms of Proposal Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.
THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary,
BOMBAY.

THE

BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

East India & Colonial Merchants.
Plantation Agents & Produce Importers.
Passenger, Shipping & Insurance Agents.
India, China & Colonial Newspaper Representatives.

66, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE,—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"COMPLETELY HEALED."

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year is turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.

Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.

"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 6, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells"

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,090
RESERVES AND REST........................	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in aid of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

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Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 8 per line.
Second do .... „ 4½
Third do .... „ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, the scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 14
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundis payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from MONDAY next, the 10th July, 1899, the further extension of the Tapti-Valley Railway from VYARA to CHINCHPADA will be OPENED for PASSENGER and other COACHING TRAFFIC including Public Telegraph Messages.

The Timings of Trains and the Passenger Fares to and from Surat will be as below :—

DOWN MIXED.

Stations.		A. M.	1st Class Rs. A. P.	2nd Class Rs. A. P.	3rd Class Rs. A. P.
Surat	Dep	7 0	—	—	—
Vyara	Arr	9 52	2 6 0	1 3 0	0 8 0
	Dep	10 1			
Chinchpada	Arr	12 37	4 10 0	2 5 0	0 15 6

UP MIXED.

Stations.		H. M.	1st Class Rs. A. P.	2nd Class Rs. A. P.	3rd Class Rs. A. P.
Chinchpada	Dep	13 20	—	—	—
Vyara	Arr	16 6	2 4 0	1 2 0	0 7 6
	Dep	16 14			
Surat	Arr	18 15	4 10 0	2 5 0	0 15 6

For Timings and Passenger Fares to and from Intermediate Stations between Surat and Chinchpada attention is invited to the printed Notices exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

Bombay, 6th July, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the CITY of BOMBAY, will be prepared, on and after the 15th instant, to receive APPLICATIONS for BUILDING LEASES for sites on the WELLINGTON LINES PLOT, ESPLANADE, Bombay.

A plan of the sites may be seen and printed forms of application obtained on and after the 4th July, 1899, by applying at the office of the Engineer of the Board, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Albert Buildings, Bombay, 3rd July, 1899.

NOTICE.

SEVERAL PUPILS of ours REPRESENT themselves as OUR REPRESENTATIVES. WE WARN the PUBLIC against IMPOSTERS.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.

14th June, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1899.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNA-BAI OF BARODA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p.c. 1 bon.	Rs. 1,305
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,149
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	116
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	87
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 14
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	125	1,480
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	92 1-2
Broacle Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	230
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	750
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	210	450	450	Rs 60	540
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	500	125	125	dvd Rs 5	67½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	430
Munnar M.	300	250	all	25	227 1-2
New Berar	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	595
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	180
Prince of Wales	100	500	0°	20	260
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7.	30	340x1
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	365
Surat Woollen Mills	330	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	2
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	1,105
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	200xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	114
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,525
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	93½	1,633
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	8
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	2,00	500	500	6 .ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	65	990
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	6-pr ct.	2.0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,500	2	200	dvdRs10	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,·0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	—	54
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	168
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5)	12 pr. ct	135
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	56
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd R023	532½
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,067½
Thacker & Co.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 15	16
Telephone Co.	2,300	251	100	Rs. 14	28
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	—	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	650
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	498
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	305
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	34
Assur Veerjee Mill Ld.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1200 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld		1,000	1,000	60	38 / 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	2 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.2	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	2,000
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	560xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	25	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	420
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	525xd
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	760
David Mill	1,40	500	500	dvdRs.30	380xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.2	350
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 1	420
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	570
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	0	615
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	3	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	,000	3	1,230
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	600
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	2.0
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	160
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	550
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8400	1,000	1,000	20	320
Khandeish	7500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.25	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	9	250	250	65	5'0xd
Khatao Makoojee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.1	192
Lord Reay Mills	445	1,000	1,000	3	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	810
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.10	2,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	5,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2115
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co., Ld. Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	6,000	250		dvdRs. 5	8½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,020
Mysore S & M. Co. Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 5
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	207½
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	95
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	825
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	670xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	625xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,860
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv s 12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs15	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	130
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	695
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.20	525
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	350
Vishnushunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs10	410xd
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Nil	242½
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	815	...

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15
Carolus	" —
Mexican Dollars	" —
Gold Five Franc Pieces	" —
Bar Silver	" 70-8 rdy, 70-8 fd.
Gold Leaf	" 4-62
Bar Gold, English (... touch)	" 24-1
Bar Australian	" 24-5
Bar Bombay	" 24-5
Pa-Felde	" 29

THE Comedie Française having declined to accept the French version of Shakespeare's "Richard III.," written by MM. Armand Silvestre and George Bois, there is, according to a French paper, some chance of M. Coquelin producing it. At all events, M. Coquelin has requested the adapters to forward him the manuscript of the play, and it is believed that he will appear in the "title-role" next winter. No French tragedian has yet ventured to attempt the delineation of "Richard III."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 0-5m., 11-44a. Low water, 4-50m., 5-55a.
P. and O. s. s. Sutlej, with English mails of 23rd June, due to arrive, 6 a.m.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Gun Club meet, Love Grove, Worlee, 5 p.m.
B. V. A., annual prize distribution, Corps' Club, Apollo Bunder, 9 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
Liberal, Esplanade vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Army and Navy C. S.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water 0-35a. Low water, 5-25m., 6-27a.
Feast of St. Isabel, Parochial Hall of N. S. d'Esperance, 6-30 a.m.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Baronet.
Esplanade vs. Noble.
Liberal, M. L. vs. John Bright.
Liberal, Esplanade vs. Daivadnya.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan, per extra s. s. Mukemaru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Tuesday.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASSIK.—The total number of patients treated in the dispensary during the month of June last, was 2,984, of whom 2,221 were Hindus, 718 Mahomedans, 4 Parsees and 41 Christians.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard and officers, the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers will perform a programme of music at the Esplanade, this evening commencing at 5-30. (weather permitting).

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Nowroji Adarji Deputy in English, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Subject:—"The Philosophy of the *Bhagvad Gita.*" (Part IV.)

NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—We have been requested by the honorary joint secretary and treasurer, Mr. Hormusji Dhunjibhoy Gazdar, to state that the third annual (jasan) gathering of the Parsee members of the Native General Library is to be held this afternoon, at 4-30, in Allbless Baugh. At the same gathering Mr. Kharshedji Rustomji Cama will deliver a lecture on (jasan) gatherings.

DAMAUN.—Since the last few days the names of all persons coming to Damaun are recorded at Dabhel, and they are required to attend at Fort St. Jerome, in Lower Damaun, between 3 and 5 p.m., to be examined as to their health by the Health Officer; but of the four Khatris, who arrived from Poona and who were sent to Dabhel quarantine, Ruttonjee Cooverji, his wife, Pemi, and his brother, Narron Cooverji, died of plague at Dabhel.

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.—The staff of the Parsee Fever Hospital have issued cards of invitation to members of the Parsee community to meet this evening at the premises of the hospital, Parel Road, for the purpose of presenting an address to Dr. K. M. Hiramaneck, honorary Chief Physician in charge, for his valuable services towards plague-stricken Parsees ever since the establishment of that institution. Since the death of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, Dr. Hiramaneck has been in charge of the infirmary.

POLICE TRANSFERS.—Superintendent Hack, of the C Division, having obtained fifteen months' furlough to proceed to Europe, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, the Commissioner of Police, has made the following transfers:—Superintendent Holdway, of A Division, is transferred to C Division. Inspector Saunderson, of the Bazaar Gate Street section, is appointed acting Superintendent in place of Mr. Holdway; while Inspector Flanagan, of the Colaba section, is appointed to act for Mr. Saunderson, and Inspector Barnett is appointed acting first grade Inspector.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coady charged Rama Ganoo with rash and negligent driving, on the 25th ultimo, at 6-45 p.m. The evidence showed that the accused was driving in a very furious manner on the Queen's Road, and notwithstanding a warning from Inspector Coady, he did not slacken the speed. There were several pedestrians and conveyances on the road at the time, and he very nearly drove his *gharry* into the carriage of Mr. Denning. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 30, or in default sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.—The editor of the "Kaira Vartman," who was fined Rs. 100 by Mr. Mead, 1st Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad, for defaming general duty karkun, Chunilal, of Matar, in the Kaira zillah, who is also a graduate of the Bombay University, has appealed to the Ahmedabad Court of Sessions. The said appeal, as well as the appeal of Bhuputrai Hurgovan, the contributor of the defamatory article, who was fined Rs. 150 by the same Magistrate, was heard on the 23rd ultimo; but the Acting Sessions Judge has not yet given judgment.—Mr. De Souza, I.C.S., who had been to England on three months' leave, and who was lately called to the bar, arrived, and took over charge, on Wednesday of the post of Assistant Judge.

THE MURDER AT PYDHONIE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Grennan again charged Deen Mahomed Gas with committing the murder of Zora at Pydhownie Road, on Tuesday, the 27th ultimo, and attempting to murder Jaini, another woman. Jaini, whom the accused suspected of being on improper terms with Zora, and Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Vaiyam, a bidee-seller, were examined as witnesses. The former denied that he had improper relations with Zora, whom, he said, the accused had deserted. The latter said that he was an eye-witness to the scene, and saw Zora being slaughtered by the accused. When Jaini was stabbed she came to him, and said pointing to the accused "Jani Seth, look here he has stabbed me." Both the women used to go abegging. Rambhau Ganoo and other witnesses gave corroborative evidence. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadur, regarding the death of Kondaji Gomaji, aged seventy years. Deceased resided with his son at Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadur. Kondaji was formerly a stone mason, but had given up work for the last two years on account of old age, and was supported by his son. For the last four months he had been ailing from cough and difficulty of breathing. On Thursday evening, he refused to take any meal and went to sleep. About midnight he was found missing from the bed and the door of the room, which had been fastened from the inside before, going to bed, was open. His son searched for him, and on going to the well near the house, saw the water in it disturbed. The police were informed, and they dragged the well. The body was recovered yesterday morning. There is a complete parapet wall round the well. The Jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Tookaram Raghuji, an employe in the Bombay Tramway Company, was charged by Superintendent Holdway with committing breach of trust in respect of bills amounting to Rs. 337. Mr. Crisp, the General Manager of the Company, who was present in Court, reported to the Magistrate that the defalcations extended to about a year, and nine parties, mainly Insurance companies, were cheated by the systematic roguery of the accused. The parties were advertisers on the tramway cars, and clerks of four of them were brought in Court to depose to the offence of the accused. The clerks from the Atlas, North-British, and Northern Insurance Companies, and Rose Company, having been examined, the accused admitted the truth of the offence and said he had spent the money. He was convicted and sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment, and a *kargota* found on him at the time of his arrest at Ratnagiri was ordered to be made over to the Tramway Company.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged one Tatia Baloo, a notorious character, with theft of a purse, containing four annas, the property of one Mahadeo Ganoo, a goldsmith. On the 27th ultimo, complainant went to the Albert Museum. He had in his pocket the purse with the money. While he was intently looking at the collections lying in the museum, his attention was drawn by one Harri Appa to his pocket. Complainant turned round and saw the accused arrested by Harri. Accused, who had the purse in his pocket, was eventually handed over to the police. The accused in his defence said that "he did not steal the purse, but if the Sirkar thought that he did so, then he would plead guilty. If he was found again committing a theft, the Sirkar might kill him if they liked." It appeared that accused, who is forty-five years of age, had a number of previous convictions. Once he was transported for ten years, and at another time he was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. From the jail records it appeared that accused had passed twenty years of his life in jail. His Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions.

THE DHARAMSEY SCHOLARSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The late Mr. Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsey, whose untimely death deprived the Khoja community of one of its leading members, was, I believe, nominated by the Government of Lord Sandhurst, in 1896, an additional member of the Legislative Council.

As usual, on such occasions, when a community feels honoured by the elevation of one of their members to a high dignity, the leading Khojas came forward and collected close upon five to six thousand rupees, to perpetuate the memory of the now deceased gentleman. Out of the sum collected, a few hundred rupees were spent in feting him, and the balance was handed over to the honorary secretaries for the purpose of founding a scholarship, exclusively for Khoja students. Three years have gone by, and we are as far off as ever from the realization of our dreams. Since the fund was raised nothing I, believe, has been definitely settled. A scholarship intrinsically may be valueless, but the fascination lies in the efforts made to gain it. A kind of healthy rivalry springs up and eggs on the aspirants to work with might and main. Perhaps publicity may tend to rouse the organisers or those connected and interested in the scheme to establish the scholarship without further delay. The Khoja community are in need of advancement, and there is many a poor one who sadly requires looking after. Cannot this be done? There are several funds lying, if I may use the expression, "in Chancery," that is, sleeping the sleep that perhaps knows no waking, but this lethargic state can be removed. I hope I have not gone beyond my depth.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT.

RESPONSIBILITY OF COMMISSION AGENTS.

THE case in which Amoluckchand Maneckchand and another claimed to recover from Messrs. Sorabji Nusserwanji Talati and Co. a sum of Rs. 1,612-15-6, being the balance of an account-sale of certain bales of cotton entrusted to the defendants, as commission-agents, came on for hearing, yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes. Mr. Cowasji Bezonji Sethna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Jehangir Neemuchwalla, solicitor, for Mr. Ruttonji Sorabji Talati and another defendant.

Mr. Jehangir at the outset applied for a short postponement, in order to enable him to have the case transferred to the High Court. He said that he wanted to apply for a commission to be issued to Japan, for the examination of certain witnesses. He also brought to the notice of the court that two of the defendants, Messrs. Dinshaw and Naoroji Sorabji Talati were no longer partners of the defendants' firm.

Mr. Sethna contended that by striking out the names of Messrs. Dinshaw and Naoroji, and Mr. Nusserwanji, another defendant, they could at once proceed with the case.

The three names were then struck out by permission of the court.

After some further arguments the court rejected the application, and it was decided that the plaintiffs should proceed against Mr. Ruttonji Talati and the remaining Hindu defendant.

Mr. Jehangir next applied for a commission for the examination of Mr. Rustomji Aspandiarji Sethna, and the managers of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India and Australia, and Yokohama Specie Bank at Kobe, and the purchaser of the 150 bales of cotton referred to in the plaint.

The plaint was then read. It stated that the plaintiffs were merchants, doing business in cotton and other goods in Bombay. The defendants, until lately, carried on business as commission-agents in Bombay, and, as such, sold goods through their agents for their Bombay constituents at Kobe in Japan and other places. About the 19th September 1898 the plaintiffs entrusted to the defendants in Bombay four lots, consisting in all of 325 full-pressed bales of cotton, of different sorts, to be shipped to Kobe in Japan for sale, on plaintiffs' account, as their commission agents. The plaintiffs had got the cotton weighed before shipment and full particulars of the weighment were duly furnished by them to the defendants. The defendants agreed to sell the cotton for the plaintiffs at Kobe, as their commission-agents, on *pucca adut* terms, undertaking all responsibility in respect of the cotton, and guaranteeing payment to the plaintiffs of all the prices at which the same might be sold at Kobe. The plaintiffs agreed to pay commission to the defendants for such work at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. on the value realised on the sale of the cotton. The defendants shipped the cotton to Kobe and had the same sold through their agents, on plaintiffs' account. The defendants had furnished the plaintiffs with the account-sale, dated 28th January 1899, showing weights and prices at which the different lots were sold for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs submitted that the said account-sale was incorrect and was wrongly made up by the defendants. They had not given credit for the proper weight of one lot of 154 bales of Oomra cotton, forming part of, the four lots, which weighed net 546 cwts., 2 maunds and 6 1-2 lbs., being equal to 459·12 pickles when entrusted to the defendants in Bombay, while they had given credit for 423·5 pickles of weight out of the said lot. The defendants further had wrongly calculated the rate of exchange for converting the value realised in dollars when the proper rate was Rs. 153 ruling at the time. The defendants gave credit to the plaintiffs in the account-sale for 13,271·84 dollars for the price of the four lots after deducting charges for commission and expenses. The plaintiffs submitted that they were further entitled to recover from the defendants the prices of 36·7 pickes of cotton, the value whereof, at the rate given by the defendants, came to 527 1-2 dollars. The total net amount due to the plaintiffs for the value realized on the sale of the cotton and for the value of the cotton entrusted to them but not accounted for came to Rs. 21,112-15-6, at the rate of Rs. 153 per 100 dollars. The plaintiffs gave credit to the defendants for Rs. 19,500, which, they had received on account from them and claimed to recover the balance, Rs. 1,612-15-6, which though demanded, was hitherto remaining unpaid. The plaintiffs, if necessary, would seek to recover the said sum partly as the balance due on the account-sale and accounts current on a consignment of cotton entrusted to the defendants for sale, on their account, and partly as the price of cotton entrusted to the defendants for sale, but not accounted for by them. The plaintiffs would, if necessary, seek to recover part of the same sum amounting to Rs. 807-1-0 as damages sustained by them, owing to the defendants, neglect and misconduct in carrying out the business of the agency for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs prayed judgment for Rs. 1,612-15-6 and the costs of the suit.

Mr. Jehangir stated that the defendants admitted their liability for Rs. 448-3-0, which would be found due to the plaintiffs by a proper taking of accounts. They denied that the account sale furnished to the plaintiffs was incorrect and that the 154 bales of cotton referred to in the plaint weighed 459 pickles and 12 *kiatis*. They also denied that there was any negligence on their part in carrying on the business and in the conduct of the business of the agency. They said that the rate of exchange was correctly given, and it was Rs. 152 for 100 dollars and not Rs. 153. They denied liability generally. They wanted to prove by means of the commission what was the actual weight of the bales of cotton at the time they were sold and the rate of exchange ruling at Kobe on the day in question.

Mr. Sethna submitted that the defendants were furnished with an invoice giving details of the weighment of the bales in question. In regard to the rate of exchange ruling at the time of the sale of the bales of cotton, he said, that these rates could be obtained at Bombay, from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebbrahim and Co., Sassoon and Co., and other respectable firms having large business with Japan.

His Honour told Mr. Jehangir to try and get the rate of exchange ruling at Kobe on the day in question, either from the local banks or firms mentioned by Mr. Sethna, and place them before the court. In the meantime the case was adjourned to Thursday next.

FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA *VS.* NORFOLK REGIMENT.

THIS match was played on the Cooperage on Thursday night, and resulted in a draw, both sides scoring a goal. The Gymkhana won the toss, and electing to play from the Cooperage end, immediately started to attack, and some fine runs between the two Reids and Hart looked promising, but the Norfolks, aided by their right half, who played consistently well throughout, got possession and nearly scored, Comber saving an awkward shot put in by the Norfolk inside right wing. Immediately after this the Gymkhana again got possession, but the Norfolk backs were sound. The Gymkhana took the ball down, and the elder Reid had the goal at his mercy, but apparently got flurried and shot very weakly. Corners were conceded to the Gymkhana, but the Norfolk backs cleared. A good run was made by Cole and Francis on the left wing, and with an excellent centre looked like a goal, but the elder Reid, who took the pass, put no sting in his shot. Shortly afterwards his brother scored from a scrimmage in front of goal. During the remainder of the first half the Norfolks pressed and Comber had again to save.

After half time the Norfolks with the wind at their backs attacked repeatedly, though no shots to speak of were made, which was due in a great measure to the sterling defence of Ross, who throughout was conspicuous. The soldiers scored after repeated attempts to get near enough, the shot completely beating Comber. After the re-start Lieutenant Oldman showed up well on the right wing, and one or two rushes looked very dangerous, but Hunter and Dredge, aided by Ross, saved time after time. Gray and Durnford played well, too, and aided Ross in keeping the Norfolks out. The game ultimately ended in a draw. Looking at the play all round, the sides were fairly even.

THE return Rugger game played yesterday between the Rangers and the Defence teams resulted in a win for the latter by two ties or six points, to *nil.*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the programme for Wednesday next, commencing at 5 p.m., sharp:—

I.—Tent pegging (*a*) ponies (*b*) horses. Two runs each. Points given for style and pace. Ties will be run off with 'competition' pegs.

II.—Jumping competition for horses.

III.—Tilting at the ring heads and posts on bicycles.

IV.—"The Sharks" Race.—Ladies' nomination. Conditions will be printed and circulated on the ground.

V.—Horse scurry (distance handicap). Open to all horses. Catch weights. About 2½ furlongs. Entries for scurry must be made not later than 5 p.m., on Tuesday, at the Gymkhana.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING AND POONA RACES.

NOTICE OF ALTERATIONS.

PROGRAMME POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING 29TH JULY 3RD AND 5TH AUGUST, 1899.

Allowances.—In all cases where an allowance is granted to horses or ponies which "have not," "or never," "or ever" won race value Rs. 50" or "Rs. 50 and upwards." read "horses or ponies which have not won race, value. Rs. 90 and upwards."

Programme Poona Races 2nd day 19th September, 1899. The Club Cup.—Allowance for, "ponies which have never won a race of Rs. 50." read "Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 90 and upwards."

Poona 1st Extra Meeting 29th July, 3rd and 5th August, 1899. 1st Entries close 4th July, 2nd and final entries 18th July, 1899.

Poona Races, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23rd and 26th September, 1899.
1st Entries close 15th July, 1899.
2nd Entries close 15th August, 1899.
3rd and final Entries close 1st September, 1899.
For Entry Forms apply to the Secretary W. I. T. C., 20th Queen's Gardens, Poona.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. Club.

Poona, 30th June, 1899.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL JUTE.

THE first forecast of the jute crop in Bengal for season 1899 is as under:—

Explanatory.—The present forecast furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the jute crop up to the middle of June, and is compiled from the returns received from the 26 important jute-growing districts of these Provinces. The cultivation of jute outside these districts is insignificant and has been left out of consideration.

Character of the season.—The rainfall in January was generally in excess of the normal in all the jute-growing districts except Orissa. In February, it was above the normal in East Bengal Jessore, and Midnapore, and below the normal in all the other districts. In March, again, it was below the normal everywhere except in Jalpaiguri and Rangpur. In April, the rainfall was well distributed, and was generally above the normal. Very heavy rain was received in this month in Khulna and Noakhali. In may, with the exception of Burdwan, and a few districts in North Bengal and Bihar, the rainfall was everywhere above the normal, and was excessive in East Bengal and in the districts of Hughli, the 24 Parganas and Nadia. This excess does not appear to have affected the crop much in East Bengal (Noakhali excepted) but is reported to have prevented the full area from being sown in Hughli and the 24 Parganas, and to have injured the seedlings in Hughli and Nadia. In the first fortnight of June, the weather was, on the whole, seasonable, and weeding operations were carried out successfully in most places; but the rain that has fallen up to date this month may have interfered somewhat with late sowings.

Area cultivated.—In the first forecast of the jute crop for the season 1898, it was explained that the figures of nomal area as given in that report were obtained from a consideration of the actual areas sown during the past five years. Those figures have been accepted in the present returns as more or less correct in the case of most districts, but they have been revised by the District Officers of Burdwan, Nadia, Rangpur, Dacca, Faridpur and Backergunge, and with these revised estimates, the normal area under jute now amounts to 2,189,400 acres against 2,224,300 acres shown in the forecast of last year. The total area in Bengal sown with jute during the current year appears from the returns appended to this note to amount to 1,914,300 acres against 1,624,400 acres sown in 1898. The great decrease in 1898 was due to a fall in the price of jute and a simultaneous rise in the price of rice. Since then the price of jute has risen, while that of rice has fallen and the increase in the area sown with jute this year, amounting to 289,900 acres or 17·8 per cent., is undoubtedly due to these fluctuations in prices. It will be noted, however, that the area is still smaller than that which was sown in 1895, 1896 and 1897, the cultivators not having yet forgotten the fall in the price of jute which took place in 1897.

Character of the crop.—In spite of the excessive rainfall in May in many important districts, the prospects, of the crop as reported up to the middle of June are good, and the latest reports received in this Department from the chief jute-growing districts confirm this favourable report.

In the eleven important jute-growing districts marginally noted, (Mymensingh, Rangpur, Tippera, Dacca Pabna, Faridpur, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bogra, Purnea, Jalpaiguri,) which each have an area over 50,000 acres and contain about 87 per cent. of the total jute-growing area of Bengal, the average outturn estimated for the year amounts to 93·2 per cent. In 10 districts, the present estimates of the crop are returned as 100 per cent., or over 100 per cent.; in 12 districts, they are now estimated at 75 per cent. to below 100 per cent.. an in 4 districts only, viz., Hughli, Nadia, Darjeeling, and Noakhali, are the returns, below 75 per cent. Although rain has been somewhat excessive lately, it does not appear to have injured the crop; but the final outturn is greatly dependent on the weather experienced in July and August and on the height of the rivers in those months.

It would appear probable, therefore, that if the present conditions continue, a crop slightly below the average will be reaped in the area sown this year. It must be remembered, however, that this area is still a good deal below the average, and that the total outturn for the whole Province will be accordingly, in all probability, considerably below the normal.

Stocks of previous crops in hand.—It is reported by almost all District Officers that very little jute is now left in hand from the stocks of 1897 and 1898.

Gross outturn.—Taking into consideration the estimates of area and outturn detailed in the returns, and accepting 3 bales per acre as the outturn of a normal or 100 per cent. crop, the gross outturn of jute may be roughly estimated for the present crop at 58 lakhs of bales. The normal outturn for the Province may be taken as about 66 lakhs of bales, so that the present estimated outturn approximates to 87 per cent. of the normal outturn. Taking 16 annas to represent this normal outturn, the outturn of the present crop, is thus estimated to amount to 14 annas of the normal. As noted in the forecasts for the year 1898, the above is at best only a rough estimate. The District returns are published in full and those who are interested in the jute trade are in a position to make such deductions from them as their experience may suggest.

ROBBERY AND TORTURE IN GORAKHPUR.

A CURIOUS CASE.

THE details of a curious case reach the Allahabad paper from Gorakhpur. The Amin of the Tehsildar of Gorakhpur was engaged in collecting Government revenue. On the 23rd June he had collected over Rs. 400, and slept the night at a village ten miles from head-quarters, having eight or ten men of his own with him. The money was put in a bag and locked in a small box, and the whole party slept in the verandah of a house in the village, the Amin's private servant having put that box under his head when he went off to sleep. Before morning the box had disappeared. The Police took the matter in hand at once, and the Tehsildar was sent by the District Magistrate to help in the investigation. The result was very gratifying, for in three days' time the money was found buried near a tank outside the village, and some of the thieves had been arrested. On the evening of the 27th ultimo three men were put up before Mr. Hollingberry, the officer in charge of the city, and made an elaborate confession of how they had committed the theft, and implicated the zamindar of the village, who, they asserted had taken the money, now before the Court. These confessions were corroborated by a witness, who stated he had actually seen one of the accused, a peon of the Amin, handing the money to the other accused who had made it over to the zamindar. The Magistrate knew by experience what value to attach to such confessions, and remanded them to the city lockup, to be brought up again the next day. On the 28th they were again called up by the Magistrate, and, curiously enough, repeated, with a most elaborate detail, their previous statements. The Magistrate had therefore no alternative but to issue a warrant for the arrest of the zamindar, who was arrested the same evening. On the 29th the zamindar's counsel appeared before the Magistrate to apply for bail, but before he could do so a most extraordinary development of the case took place. Mr. Innes, the District Superintendent of Police, came in to prosecute a man who had been caught that morning by the Ferry darogha coming in to Gorakhpur with a bag of money, Rs. 437, the man's anxiety to cross the river while it was yet dark having aroused the suspicions of the boatmen. This man was the Amin's servant who had charge of the money, and had said that he had slept with his head on the box containing it. The Amin was examined, and identified the bags containing the money, also half a dozen silver rings which were in the box before it was stolen, and also a receipt stamp which was in the box. The accused, who stated he earned two annas a day when he went out with the Amin, claimed the money as his own. The three men whose confessions had previously been recorded were then called up, and asked if they desired to make any statement. They retracted their former confessions, and stated that they had been beaten and tortured by the Sub-Inspector of Police and two constables and forced to make those statements, and that it had been impressed upon them that by making these statements implicating the zamindar they would be let off and the zamindar alone convicted. On the body of one of these persons marks were visible corroborating what he said as to his having been beaten. These three accused, together with the zamindar, were released by the Magistrate on their own recognisances. That same evening Mr. Swann, the officiating District Magistrate, and Mr. Innes proceeded to the spot, and their investigations have elicited the following facts: Soon after the theft, the Sub-Inspector searched the house of the zamindar, and dug up Rs. 1,800. The Sub-Inspector says he returned the money, but the zamindar and his witnesses say that he returned all but Rs. 437, but took a receipt for the full amount. It is suspected that this money must during the night have been buried near the tank, and next day a great show made of searching and digging round about the village, when of course some one pounced upon this hidden treasure. The Government money was recovered intact, which would redound to the credit of the Police, but the credit would be greater if the thieves could be found. A number of persons came forward to say they had been beaten and tortured, some of them still bearing marks of the ill-treatment they had received. Eventually three persons were prevailed upon to make confessions implicating themselves and the Zamindar, and a fourth to give evidence corroborating them. Mr. Innes has suspended the Sub-Inspector and the two constables pending further inquiries.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 8.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

572-98—Ardeshir H and D—Gangjeebhoy Poonjee vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

For Trial of Issues.

339-34—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs C F Farran, Ag. Ad.-General—E F Nicholson, Pestonji R and K, and M M Munshi.

232-98—Nanu and H—Bai Jamni vs The Bombay Baroda and Central India Ry Co—Crawford B and Co.

Long Causes.

463-98—M A Vakil for pauper—Savribai vs Chundoo Dhondoo—K B Mehta.

492-98—B V N Kirtikar—Khanderao Harischandra Moorangair vs Javerbai and others.

631-93—Payne G and S—Bai Ruttonbai and others vs Hajibhai Laljee and others—Edgelow G and W.

550-98—Payne G and S—Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett vs Chabildas Ramdas and others—Maganlal and Co.

498-98—Payne G and S, and Edgelow G and W—Aga Mohomed Karim and others vs Aga Mohomed Esmail and others—Payne G and S, and Edgelow G and W.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 4th July, 1899:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2. Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 1st July, 1899	3,978,000
3. Balance to be remitted from 2nd July, 1899, to 31st March, 1900	13,022,000

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	20 42	20 52	26 12	22 98
Friday, July 7th	0 18	0 53	0 11	0 32
Total	20 60	21 05	26 23	23 30
Total fall to July 7th, 1898	29 97	31 18	31 30	33 10
Total fall to July 7th, 1897	15 93	14 90	18 17	19 23

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	43	92
5th July, 1899	0	22
Total	44	14

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	20	53
Wednesday, 5th July, 1899	0	0
Total	20	53
Total up to 5th July, 1898	11	1
Total up to 5th July, 1897	3	28

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

During the week ending Saturday (8 A.M.), 1st July, 1899.

	In. Ct.		In. Ct.
Bandora	19 23	Ahmedabad	3 71
Panjoo	20 70	Viramgam	3 31
Vaiturana	22 74	Wadhwan	2 57
Palghur	15 ...	Dabhor	3 80
Gholwad	25 56	Sevalia	4 63
Daman	26 88	Godhra	5 12
Bulsar	31 92	Patri	1 87
Nausari	28 16	Limkhari	6 ...
Surat	15 78	Dohad	6 66
Kim	12 31	Amargarh	13 79
Broach	6 96	Rutlam	14 4
Baroda	3 18	Nagda	7 15
Mehmadabad	4 38		

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH OF JULY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·438	SE	3	90·6	80·1	72	0·03	2·36	−0·71
Sirsa	29·436	SE	6	98·8	81·6	65	...	1·67	−1·13
Delhi	29·507	E	3	88·7	77·5	85	0·20	6·67	+0·85
Agra	29·475	NW	6	87·0	76·9	95	0·57	14·16	+9·10
Cawnpore	29·485	Calm	2	86·3	79·1	89	6·19	10·71	...
Allahabad	29·451	ESE	7	90·0	78·3	91	1·95	14·98	+6·57
Jhansi	29·458	NW	5	87·7	78·1	91	1·34	18·70	+10·70
Jacobabad	29·352	SE	6	110·3	88·0	65	...	0·00	−0·35
Karachi	29·524	W	20	92·4	83·2	83	...	0·00	−0·95
Jeypore	29·525	NNE	5	82·0	75·9	96	0·90	6·99	+2·51
Ajmere	29·507	W	12	82·4	76·1	84	0·87	7·04	+3·28
Deesa	29·562	WSW	21	98·1	81·5	70	...	1·11	−3·28
Ahmedabad	29·586	WNW	7	95·8	82·6	61	...	3·52	...
Bhuj	29·550	W	33	91·8	79·9	66	...	0·65	−2·45
Jamnagar	29·592	SW	37	92·0	80·7	68	...	1·22	...
Rajkot	29·592	W	24	94·4	75·7	75	...	6·21	−1·36
Bhawnagar Para	29·637	W	20	94·6	75·8	85	0·02	4·56	...
Veraval	29·621	W	19	85·6	81·3	80	0·01	3·95	...
Neemuch	29·562	WSW	16	88·0	74·5	90	0·11	8·17	+1·77
Indore	29·569	W	17	87·2	73·6	86	0·01	6·83	−2·02
Saugor	29·515	W	11	86·3	73·1	90	0·25	6·34	−3·94
Jubulpore	29·487	W	5	86·9	73·1	97	0·46	12·28	−0·91
Hoshangabad	29·538	NW	1	85·7	75·2	93	0·13	6·41	−4·84
Khandwa	29·581	W	10	88·2	78·1	68	...	2·74	−5·32
Raipur	29·521	SW	9	81·3	73·6	90	0·16	7·05	−5·29
Nagpur	29·543	WSW	10	85·3	74·6	89	0·19	5·88	−6·19
Amraoti	29·572	W	21	89·2	76·8	78	0·05	4·01	−5·22
Akola	29·597	WNW	17	87·0	79·3	67	...	4·20	−3·21
Surat	29·620	W	12	87·0	80·1	70	...	16·44	+2·27
Malegaon	29·633	W	19	86·9	75·1	82	...	3·09	−3·7
Bombay	29·709	WSW	17	85·4	78·8	85	0·39	21·73	−6·04
Poona	29·693	W	25	84·1	71·9	77	0·10	4·25	−1·91
Ahmednagar	29·674	W	19	90·4	73·4	81	...	4·83	...
Aurangabad	...	W	...	87·8	71·7	71	...	4·76	...
Sholapur	29·693	W	21	91·7	75·5	67	...	1·12	−5·13
Ratnagiri	29·746	W	11	85·4	79·4	87	0·91	29·81	−11·70
Belgaum	29·723	WSW	31	76·8	67·8	90	0·04	11·73	+0·90
Goa	29·788	NW	3	86·0	75·4	71	0·58	30·74	...
Karwar	29·775	WSW	2	86·2	77·5	73	0·24	32·65	+4·14
Mangalore	29·807	W	6	86·3	75·4	82	0·34	48·63	+3·16
Calicut	29·824	NW	9	86·7	74·0	92	0·54	51·57	+11·36
Cochin	29·836	WNW	7	87·0	77·8	88	0·17	32·33	−2·00
Bangalore	29·774	WSW	16	86·8	67·3	78	...	0·90	−3·63
Secunderabad	29·617	W	10	86·6	72·5	76	0·44	4·17	−2·11
Masulipatam	29·696	WNW	12	93·1	75·1	80	0·08	1·95	−4·93
Bellary	29·730	W	17	90·2	75·7	50	...	1·79	−0·43
Cuddapah	29·710	W	3	97·1	80·4	61	...	0·18	−4·39
Madras	29·702	W	8	100·0	80·5	55	...	1·73	−1·09
Coimbatore	29·773	SW	10	91·2	72·6	66	...	0·78	−0·90
Trichinopoly	29·728	W	11	106·6	80·3	56	...	0·16	−1·87
Negapatam	29·717	WSW	11	101·0	80·4	59	...	2·05	−0·16
Colombo	29·826	WSW	12	87·5	79·0	81	...	10·07	+2·01
Aden	29·681	Calm	14	91·8	81·3	69	...	0·00	−0·61

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L.=Light, M. Moderate, F.=Fresh, S.=Strong, H.=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·40 (22·58); G. T. H.=0·53 (22·10); St. G. H.=0·42 (22·49); C. P.=0·39 (21·73).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Delhi and Cawnpore, the pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and irregular. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and at Allahabad, Jacobabad, and Jeypore, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat, and at Karachi, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, Bangalore and Bellary, and fresh to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 42 miles an hour at Jamnagar, 38 at Bhuj, 36 at Ajmere, 26 at Rajkot and Akola, 24 at Secunderabad, 22 at Malegaon and Bombay, and 20 at Bhavnagar Para, Veraval, Indore and Trickinopoly.

The maximum temperature is from 10° to 12° in defect of the normal in Rajputana and 4° to 6° in excess at Deesa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The minimum is 4° in excess at Cochin, Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity shows a rise in several places and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

The rainfall for the most part has been scanty, Allahabad reporting (1·95"), Jhansi (1·34"), Ajmere and Jeypore nearly an inch, Goa and Calicut a little over half an inch, and Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Saugor, Bhavnagar Para, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Jabalpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Secunderabad and Masulipatam under half an inch.

The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is less than usual, and rain in light or moderate showers is likely. Showery weather is likely to continue in the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India and Rajputana.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 5.

FRIDAY: The pressure has risen briskly to rapidly at Burma, and East and North Bengal, and briskly at submontaine districts of the North-West Provinces, while it is steady or risen slightly elsewhere. A shallow low pressure area is shown over West and South Bengal and the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. This morning the temperature is in general excess over the Peninsula, and normal or in defect over Northern India, except Sind, where it is in slight excess. General rain has fallen at Burma, Bengal, Assam, North-West and Central Provinces, Central India, East Rajputana, the eastern hill districts, Upper India, and on the West Coast. Showers have fallen in the Deccan. Calcutta has received four inches, Dehra Dun three, and Burdwan, Durbhaga and Huzaribagh between two and three inches of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·698
Temperature of the Air	degrees	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·2
Dew Point		76·7
Relative humidity of Air		·829
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		80·1
General Directions of wind*		WSW. W. WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	424
Fall of Rain		0·32
Total fall during month		6·84
" " year		23·30
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 7th July		0·08

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—JULY 6.

10 p.m.	81·9

FRIDAY.—JULY 7.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	8·37
4 p.m.	83·3

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA *VS.* 18TH COMPANY R. A.

The following will represent the Gymkhana on Cooperage Ground at 5-30 to-day:—

Goal.
Maclachlan.

R. Hunter — L. Dredge

Arthur — C. Ross — C. E. Durnford

Reid } Hart } — O. Wimbush. — { Reid { Francis

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 9.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G. Hymns—Introit 2, 317 and 330.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 533, 540 and 27. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Horte in B flat.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 162, 291 and 273.
8 a.m. Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 34, 318 and 334.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 185, 180, and 538.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

Byculla (Victoria Gardens.)

9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Rev. F. H. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 27. Hymns 441, 283 and 125.
6 p.m.—Psalm 145, tune 13. Hymns 11 2nd tune, 95, 317 1st tune, and 286 2nd tune.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 47, 345 and 304.
Psalm 95, chant 259.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymns 6, 178 and 319.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 290, 238 and 27.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

SEAMEN'S REST (CHAPEL).
Frere Road, Prince's Dock.

Rev. F. Wood, Port Missionary.
7-30 p.m.—Divine Service.
All seamen and strangers in the port are made welcome.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany.—Hymns 250 and 216.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 242, 540, 275 and 228.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION ON THE OXUS.

WE recently published a precis of an article in the "Razviedchik" on the Russian position on the Oxus. The article was mainly written with a view to discussing Russia's powers of offensive movement against Afghanistan and India, and in this connection the writer complained that a great mistake had been made when Bokhara was not annexed outright in 1868. The article arrived at the conclusion, that the military forces in Turkistan were insufficient; that in the event of hostilities, Afghanistan would gain many days' start, owing to the difficulties of advance through Bookhara; and, finally, that the advanced posts at Kerki and Termez were too weakly garrisoned to resist an Afghan advance. From the last batch of Russian newspapers received, it appears that the Russian authorities are by no means blind to these obstacles to a rapid and successful advance on Afghanistan and India. From St. Petersburg we hear that "the Military Council has confirmed the details for the formation of two Army Corps in Turkistan and also for other military reorganisations, to be carried into effect by the 1st (13th) July." Further, an article in the "Transcaspian Review," on the Merv-Kushk Railway discusses the construction of a line along the Amu Daria from Charjui to the Afghan frontier, and states, in a matter of fact way, that the Merv-Kushk line will be continued to Herat. Finally, we see that the solitary battalion at the Termez advanced post has been reinforced by a second one from Kerki. This would appear to be robbing Peter to pay Paul; but, presumably, the vacant place at Kerki will be filled up by another battalion drawn from the rear. As regards the first item of intelligence, a Russian Army Corps consists of two divisions of two brigades each. A brigade is composed of two regiments of four battalions each, so that a Russian Army Corps contains 32 battalions in all. Thus, if the change is not merely a paper one, the formation of Two Army Corps means that the Russian forces in Central Asia are to be reinforced by some 32 infantry battalions, besides a proportion of cavalry and artillery. Truly a queer sequel to the Tsar's peace manifesto! As regards a railway from Charjui to the Afghan frontier, this would obviate the necessity of marching through Bokhara, and would be equivalent to a saving of at least 15 days' time in reaching the frontier and relieving the Kerki and Termez advanced posts. How the extension to Herat is to be made, and how the Amir's consent is to be obtained, is not apparent. This part of the programme, no doubt, is the outcome of a too vivid imagination on the part of the Russian writer. As Prince Khilkoff, the Minister of Public works and Railways, is expected to visit Transcaspia shortly, we may expect to hear something definite before long as to which of the many railway projects "en l'air" are actually to be taken in hand.—"Pioneer."

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 7th July, 1899.

1. There will be shooting on the Rifle Range Colaba, this afternoon (Saturday), from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th July, 1899.

1. The annual prize distribution will be held at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions are requested to arrange for the presence of Winning Teams.

Dress—Prize winners, drill order, with forage caps and all badges, without arms. Putties not to be worn. Remainder of the Corps, drill order or mess dress.

The distribution will be followed by a ladies concert.

2. There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant on Coast Defence and Gunnery, on Tuesday next the 11th inst., at 6-45 p.m.

3. There will be a meeting of members interested in Hockey at the Corps Club, on Monday next the 10th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE TRADE DISPUTES.

THE DRAFT ALLOWANCE.

THE draft allowance on tea is one of those trade questions in which the interests of producer and middleman are diametrically opposed, and the decision of the Joint Committee of the Indian and Ceylon Associations reported by Reuter yesterday is likely to meet with very strenuous opposition in the wholesale tea trade. Evidence of this opposition has already been given at meetings of the trade in London, Liverpool and Bristol, where the abolition of the lb. draft on the chest and half chest of tea was very warmly opposed, and at the tea-dealers meeting reported by Reuter to-day. At the meeting in London the Lord Mayor described the proposed abolition as most unfair and unreasonable, and Mr. Lough, M. P., Mr. Hudson Kearley, M. P., Sir William Pink and others were equally emphatic in their condemnation of the proposed change. Out here, of course, there is naturally but one opinion. Producers cannot see why they should give the purchaser a bonus of a lb. of tea on every chest or half chest sold, and they argue that profits have been reduced to such a narrow margin that they cannot afford to do it. The case for the wholesale houses is that the custom of making the draft allowance has been in practice for many years, and that there are good and sufficient reasons why it should not be discontinued. The allowance was introduced, it is said, to make up for leakage in transit and for inaccuracy in the tare of the box. Some chests have to be mended, and as the tare stamped on the box remains unaltered the purchaser may get a little extra wood and a little less tea. Large firms of grocers contend that careful weighing of large quantities of tea shows that the 1 lb. draft is a rule all but swallowed up. On the other hand if the defence recently set up by Liptons Limited is correct, the tea dealers seem to object to the application of the principle of leakage in the retail trade. The charge was one of selling packet teas with the heavy lead and paper coverings weighed in with the tea, and the defence was that it was the general custom of the trade. So the tea-dealers would appear to have been getting a bonus from the public as well as from the importers of tea. We fancy there would be a considerable outcry if importers claimed the right to weigh in the boxes. The fight is likely to be a severe one, but there is little doubt as to the ultimate victory of the Indian and Ceylon Tea Associations. It is true that the warehouse men were successful in 1870 when the same question was in debate, but the the Tea Associations are in a much stronger position at present day, and there is no question, on this side the water at any rate, that they have right on their side. The resolution of the London teadealers not to attend sales or buy tea privately, is a resolution which cannot be maintained indefinitely, for even the largest stocks must soon be depleted if not renewed, and the consumer will not stand a great increase in the price of the popular beverage merely to bolster up the inequitable profit of the warehouseman.—*Pioneer.*

HENNESSY (Oklahoma) has been trying to destroy tornadoes by cannon shots as they were seen approaching. Cannon (says the *Herald*) are placed at four corners of a square. Whenever a tornado is seen the cannon at the corner nearest is fired at the advancing whirlwind. The theory is that it is dissolved atmospherically by the cannon shot. It is said that two tornadoes have been successfully overcome in this way

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS,

ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventive to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67, & 68, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
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A CHUBB'S SAFE
TWICE
DEFEATS BURGLARS.

79, ST. JOHN STREET ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.,
DECEMBER 19TH 1898.

Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S
LOCK AND SAFE CO., LD.,
148, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

GENTLEMEN,—We are the fortunate possessors of one of your Patent Thief-Resisting Safes, which last night was attempted by thieves who broke into our premises.

Though the burglars failed to force the Safe, they so damaged the lock of it that the keys are of no use, and we should be glad if you could send a practical man at once to see what can be done.

We may say this is the second attack the Safe has withstood within twelve months, but the last was of the most determined character.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and we are happy to furnish the most practical evidence of the protection afforded by the possession of one of your Patent Safes.

We are,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) JONES & WELLS.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
The oldest and only Agent in Bombay.
Messrs. CHUBB AND SON'S LOCK AND SAFE CO., LD.,
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1,500 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEES,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE .... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

THE general tone of the markets during the past week has been quiet. A small amount of business has been passing in Cotton, and forward quotations are higher. In Wheat and Seeds the enquiry has been small but steady, and rates are advancing. The first of the season's telegraphic weather and crop reports from the Cotton-growing districts came to hand on Monday, and was generally of a favourable tenor, although a discordant note was struck by the advices from the districts where the rainfall has as yet not been sufficient for the plants. Exchange has been a very steady market, and quotations close this evening on a par with last Friday's, both for Bank and Private Paper. The money market is quiet in tone. Government Paper has been advancing, and closes this evening 5-16 per cent. higher for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 1-4 per cent. for 3 per Cents. Freights are quiet, and rates are inclined to rule against shippers. In Imports the enquiry has been meagre.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	49,917
" " " Branches	"	"	2,35,508
Other " "	Inc.	"	44,47,454
Government Securities	Dec.	"	1,12,245
Other authorised "			Unchanged.
Loans	Inc.	"	9,91,445
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	6,35,355
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	2,26,243
Cash	"	"	34,17,231

As disclosed by the above figures, during last week there was an addition made to the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, amounting to over 34 lakhs, and making it stand at 135 1-2 lakhs. From Public Depots there were withdrawals to the extent of 1-2 lakh at the Head Office, and 2 1-4 lakhs at the Branches; while Private Deposits increased by some 44 1-2 lakhs. Government Securities were a lakh less; and Loans, 10 lakhs more. In Bills Discounted and Purchased there was a decrease of 6 1-4 lakhs; and the Balances with other Banks were 2 1-4 lakhs greater.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 1st July, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,70,958
Do. do. at Branches	28,83,775
Other Deposits	3,42,70,783
Post Bills	7,984
Credits undrawn	16,69,395
Rs...	6,14,08,895

ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,04,65,527
Other authorised Securities	33,24,511
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	68,81,086
Loans on do. do. do.	1,96,93,731
Bills Discounted and Purchased	64,48,498
Dead Stock	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	25,989
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	5,98,624
Cash	1,35,48,184
Rs....	6,14,08,895

Meanwhile the Market has been quiet. The Bank of Bombay rate is 5 per cent. and that in the open Market, 3 1-2 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening on Saturday last the market was steady in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, with a little business reported. Quotations were unchanged on Monday at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, in a steady market, and rates remained at this level throughout the day, with but little business reported. The market was quieter in tone on Tuesday at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of bills were placed; and Bank Wire was also done to a fair extent. The feeling in the market was again quieter the following day with 1s. 4d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1-8d. for three months sight credits. The latter were scarce, but there was a good enquiry for Bank paper. Rates were given yesterday at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight credits. A moderate amount of the former was done, but of Merchants Bills there were none reported to have changed hands. The market was steady in tone to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight credits. A few mercantile Bills were reported at 1s. 4 1-8d., but the supply was very limited; the enjury for Bank Paper was small, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. "
Francs	1-69 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened last mail-day with a quiet feeling at 100 3-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 100 13-16 for Account, and 93 for 3 per Cents. Rates were firm on Monday at 100 3-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 100 13-16 for Account, and 93 1-2 for Threes. On Tuesday quotations were given at 100 7-8 and 100 15-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes remained at 93 1-2. The following day rates continued at 100 7-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 100 15-16 for the Settlement, with 93 1-2 for Threes, in a steady market. Yesterday there was a quiet feeling in the market with 100 13-16 and 100 7-8 quoted for Cash and the Settement, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents. Quiet but steady in tone to-day rates were given at 100 7-8 both for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes advanced to 94.

SHARES.—The movement in prices during the past week has been slight, but more in favour of buyers than sellers. We have to report:—An advance of Rs. 25, in Indo-China; of Rs. 20 in Central India; of Rs. 7 1-2 in New Great Eastern; and a decline of Rs. 55, in Morarji Goculdas; of Rs. 25, in Presidency; of Rs. 15, each in Empress and Sholapore; of Rs. 10 in Sun; of Rs. 5 in Oriental. In Presses, Mofussil, are Rs. 2 1-2, higher. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour, are Rs. 100 lower; Bombay-Burmah Trading, Rs. 25 lower; in the 1st issue and Rs. 10 in the second; Kemp and Co., Rs. 3; and Oriental Government Life, Rs. 2; while, on the other hand, Treacher and Co. are Rs. 2 1-2 higher; and Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill, Rs. 2; Bank of Bombay and Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 10 higher each.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a declining tone in this market, up-country buyers being reported to be holding off their purchases until the rainy season has advanced more. Rates are maintained at their current level; and stocks are increasing gradually. For "Bleached Goods" there has been a [illegible] moderate demand, with rates ruling in favour of buyers. "Dyed [illegible] Turkey-Red," and "Printed Goods" are unchanged. "Locally-made Goods" are a quiet market; prices favour buyers. The clearances of "Imported Goods" from the bazaar during the week have been some 1,500 packages; and of "Local," 700 bales.

YARNS.—There continues to be a good demand from China buyers, whose purchases have been large. The market closes with an active feeling, and official quotations as follows:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule,	As.	3 1-8	to	3 5-8 per lb.
"	" 8s	"	"	3	"	3 3-4 "
"	" 10s	"	"	3 3-8	"	4 3-8 "
"	" 12s	"	"	3 1-2	"	4 1-2 "
"	" 16s	"	"	4	"	4 3-4 "
"	" 20s	"	"	4 1-4	"	5 "
"	" 24s	"	"	4 3-4	"	5 1-2 "
"	" 30s	"	"	6	"	6 1-2 "
"	" 40s	"	"	7	"	7 1-2 "

METALS.—Swedish Bar Iron is 8 ans. per candy dearer; Yellow Metal and Braziers' Copper are unchanged.

COALS.—There has been a quiet feeling in this market, no transactions of importance having transpired. A line of "Yorkshire" was put through for delivery next week, at or about Rs. 15 1-2 per ton. The market closes dull; we quote alongside:—

	Ready. Per Ton. Rs.	Forward. Per Ton. Rs.
Welsh Hartley	Nil	Nil
West Do.	16 3-4	16 1-2 per ton.
Australian	Nil	Nil
Powell's	17 3-4	18
Cardiff	17 3-4	18
Japan	Nil	Nil
Singareni	Nil	Nil
Deshagur Bengal	15	14 3-4
Muir's Navigation	13 1-2	13 1-2
Jardine's	13 1-2	13 1-2
Seebpore	Nil	Nil

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The tone of the market has been quiet. Exporters have operated sparingly, and the local mills have done likewise. Forward quotations have gone up to the extent of some Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy, this evening's rates being Rs. 161 1-2 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 130 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for March; Rs. 138 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs	131—2	7-8d.
Do. Fully Good	"	128—2	3-4d.
Do. Do January 1900	"	130—2	31-32d.
Do. Good	"	119—2	11-16d.
Scinde, Fine	"	132—2	7-8d.
Do. Fully Good	"	128—2	13-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	128—2	1-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	134—2	29-32d.
Dholera, Fine	"	......	
Do. Fully Good	"	134—2	29-32d.
Do. Good	"	128—2	1-16d.
Do. Good, May 1900	"	138—3	3-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	"	141—3	1-16d.
Westerns	"	12[illegible]—2	25-32d.
Broach, Fine	"	......	
Do. Good	"	151—3	3-16d.
Do. Good, March 1900	"	161—3	17-32d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1898-99. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales
Khandeish	400,000	345,500
Barsee and Nuggur	113,000	91,500
Berar	608,500	421,000
Hingunghat	11,500	10,000
Dholiera	251,000	270,500
Broach	119,000	152,500
Bengals	252,500	230,500
Persian and Sind	6,500	10,000
Compta and Dharwar	73,500	56,000
Westerns	5,500	11,500
Total,	1,841,000	1,605,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For the week	18,359	21,101	15,815
From 1st Jan. to 6th July 1899	1,614,811	1,493,679	1,225,955
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	5,307	24,989	6,153
From 1st Jan. to 6th July 1899	470,957	397,117	406,339
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	18,074	4,038	5,943
From 1st Jan. to 6th July 1899	306,406	273,490	314,081

The first of this seasons telegraphic weather and crop reports from the cotton-growing districts were received on Monday, and the general tenor of them was favourable. Where the area has already been sown the plants were doing well; the rainfall had been general, but rather slight, and a few of the districts were reported to be wanting more rain than had fallen so far.

Since the despatch of the above telegrams from the districts there had been no rainfall (as advised by the reports to hand yesterday morning), save a little in the northern districts of the Punjaub and the North-West Provinces; at Hubli 17 cents. fell. The weather was generally cloudy, and without rain. In some of the districts the cotton plants still wanted more rain; at Bellary the crops were suffering from the meagreness of the rainfall.

WHEAT.—"No. 1 Club Delhi" and Red Delhi are dearer by about 1 an. to 2 ans. per cwt., but other descriptions maintain their current level. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent	Rs.	28	per candy.
Do 85 per cent.	"	27	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3-15-6	per cwt.
Red Delhi	"	3-13-6	"
Hard Yellow	"	27-0-0	per candy.
Red Ahmedabad	"	25 1-2	"
Hard Red	"	25	"

SEEDS.—There has been a small business doing, in a generally firm market. Prices rule in favour of sellers, and close as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	6	10	6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	6	4	0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	5	15	0	"
Do. Red do.	"	5	13	0	"
Gingelly, White	"	36	0	0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	"	32	0	0	"

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	1,05,123	23,268	43,908
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6 July	3,704,432	7,012,097	8,13,498
Linseed for the week	27,232	26,363	11,948
Do from 1st Jan. to 6 July	1,730,159	18,25,257	3,07,979
Rapeseed for the week	48,437	51,257	71,862
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6 July	14,27,482	13,72,353	10,68,039
Gingellyseed for the week	2,059	3,224	549
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6 July	10,07,767	11,40,814	3,79,354

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	189,879	246,090	...
Do. from 1st January to 6th July	2,298,370	5,168,003	2,813
Linseed for the week	14,839	44,497	...
Do. from 1st January to 6th July	1,593,358	1,633,325	390,116
Rapeseed for the week	53,899	92,610	40,039
Do. from 1st January to 6th July	1,270,308	1,289,492	721,806
Gingellyseed for the week	12,802	31,944	2,000
Do. from 1st January to 6th July	1,323,432	1,313,306	397,928

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 1-4
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £32,300,000; Increase £300,000; Public Deposits £18,800,000; Increased £6,700,000; Other Deposits £39,500,000; Decrease £2,100,000; Other Securities £33,100,000; Decrease £4,800,000; Notes and Gold £20,000,000; Decrease £200,000. The Banks Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SAUGOR, JULY 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here, via Madras and Colombo, this morning.

ADEN, JULY 7.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Trieste, from Trieste to Bombay, via Karachi, sailed this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 7.

Mail steamer Shannon, from Australia arrived.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Irena, 1,238 tons, Captain P D Zar, will sail to-day for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain G F Withers, sailed yesterday for Straits via Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain S Boon, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Grant, 2,071 tons, Captain W M Elliott, will sail to-day, for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE s s Newcastle, 2,215 tons, Captain Jarupeon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, 18th June, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Walker, Mr J C Burnett Hospital assistant, Maneckial Hurjeewan, Shaik Goolab, wife and 4 children, Mr. Harilal Chaganal, Guffoor Khan Badbur Khan, Mr. Balkrishna Vithul Chato and 62 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Pemba, Captain P H Martyr, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi; brought a general cargo, 147 cases opium and the following passengers, Mr Van Komatzki, Mrs Novis, Dr Sylvester I Arab lady, Mr W J Dyer, and 25 deck. During the voyage she experienced from Muscat to Karachi fresh W S W winds and heavy swell from Karachi to Din head strong monsoon and thence to Bombay moderate monsoon and cloudy weather.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 7.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Hening	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Beafee	373	Nacoda			A Munjee
Naskin	2531	Lyon			P & O Co
Ethelhilda	1873	Trowsdale			Bombay Co
India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
Chusan	2852	Street	China		P and O Co
Culee	1463	Hill			M M & Co
Pemba	1860	Martyr			M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Newcastle s	Jarupeon	Genoa, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Vindobona s	Bellon	Trieste via Karachi.
	Ula s	Withers	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Grant, Elliott, for Liverpool,
" Goa, Gimbiett, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Vadala, Boon, for Rangoon.
" Irena, Zar, for Genoa and Marseilles.

The steamer Newcastle, entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 6.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—one-quarter cask whisky, J Nusserwanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Dadabhoy; 8 cases bacon etc, W B Green and Co.

Peninsular s—25 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 40 cases Port, 10 cases sherry, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 6 cases cheese &c. W B Green and Co; 198 cases ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 15 cases castor oil, D Cowasjee; 95 cases provision F Rustomjee and Co; 106 cases oilmenstores, &c, Essofally Russooljee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—10 cases chemicals, and 5 cases medicine, Mooleena and Vales.

Rothenfels s—2 cases medicine Phillips and Co; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Istria s—6 cases blotting papers, and 15 bales brown paper, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—30 cases provision, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLE.

D Balduino s—35 cases vermouth, D Cowasjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Rothenfels s—200 cases ale, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—9 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Grant s—60 bales wool, Bhuvan Hurbham; 1 bale silk waste, Kahn and Kahn; 8 bales wool, Tukersee Shamjee; 40 bales wool, Jafferbhoy Khessy and Co; 2,001 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—1,000 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 70 cwt mother-of-pearl shells, 21 cwt bees wax, 12 cwt almondseed, 400 lbs cardamomseed, Lalljee; 82 cwt [illegible], 71 cwt gum, 8 Baimjee; 101 cwt mother-of-pearl shell, [illegible] deer horns, Shuruff Baimjee; 21 cases condiments, Maneckjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 1 case bees wax, Meghjee Mooljee and Co; 125 cwt dry ginger, 16 cwt Essmaws, Jaffer; 2.0 cwt buffalo horn, E C Nanjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Irena s—1 bale woollen carpets, Kahn and Kahn; 2,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

D Balduino s—50 cwt gum, Jetmabhoy Premjee.

Muke Maru s—12 cwt moyetooth, 1 cwt ivory, M M Essabhoy.

Chusan s—167 cases opium P and O S N Co.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—500 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Muke Maru s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IN MEMORIAM.

IN respectful memory of our late lamented friend and master, WILLIAM HOWE MIDDLETON (late District Traffic Superintendent and Major, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers) who died at Bombay on the 8th July, 1898, away from home and relations, but among friends and admirers.

His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us.

CONCAN DISTRICT STAFF.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GIBBON—June 28, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain J A Gibbon, Royal Engineers, of a son.

DEATH.

STALKARTT—July 5, at Ghoosery, Howrah, Wm Stalkartt, in his 8th year.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1899.

FOR four days this week the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the Chief Justice presiding, have been occupied with the seditious utterances of a Mahratti print published in Bombay. The utterances in question came clearly within the scope of the amended section 124A of the Penal Code, and it is not easy to understand how the incriminated proprietor and editor, and his assistant editor, ever imagined that they could escape prosecution and conviction. One article, justifying the Poona murders, wound up with the candid admission that "its publication will enrage the Government against us." It does not appear, however, that either of the accused deliberately sought the martyr's crown. The proprietor and editor, Bhatye, sought to escape responsibility by alleging that his assistant editor, Luxmon Joshi, had written and published the offending articles during his absence, and that he was requited by instant dismissal for his disloyal conduct. The assistant editor, after he was himself convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, went into the witness-box to testify that the articles in question were written in accordance with the special instructions of his principal, who gave him the points, which were taken down in writing. He even went so far as to assert that the proofs were seen and approved by Bhatye. Both of them acknowledged by implication that the writings complained of could not be justified, and were the legitimate object of the "rage" of Government. The accused could not complain that the Government had taken them unawares. So long ago as April 1898, Mr. Vincent, then Commissioner of Police, sent for Bhayte and warned him that he had no right to publish such articles as were then appearing. Bhatye thanked him for the intimation, and promised amendment. We are constantly told—and even Mr. J. M. Maclean believes—that the Native Press in India is completely cowed by the new sedition law, and dare not utter a word in disapproval of even such iniquities as the Indian Countervailing Duties Act. Now, as it happens, Mr. Bhatye's paper, the "Gurakhi," is only one of a number of vernacular prints that have been steadily defaming the Government, not for particular sins of commission or omission, but for the inexpiable sin of having replaced the oppression of the Moglai and the piracies of the Sidis by a worse tyranny and more hopeless anarchy. The singular thing is that these papers, published in different centres, seem to obey a common impulse and pipe to the same tune. There is no originality in any of them. The articles that have occupied the attention of Bombay juries during the best part of the week are reflexes of those for which the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak was tried before Mr. Justice Strachey.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, who defended Joshi, sought to put in articles from other papers published up-country that escaped prosecution, though far more violent than those confessedly written by his client. Yet these were strong enough in all conscience. On the 26th March, one of them inquired in a philosophic spirit what constitutes a happy and well-regulated kingdom. The answer was that if the people are prosperous and happy and "shine," then the ruler is deserving of praise. English rule in India is put to this test, and it is represented as supremely selfish:—"We have before us direct, palpable evidence, showing how far a selfish ruler is liked by his subjects. If a snake hissing furiously makes its appearance before us, or before any other individual, will anybody hesitate to smash its skull by striking an axe on its head? But if he is not armed either with an axe or even its handle, then only the case becomes different. Even if such an emergency should arise, the man, if he possesses physical strength, will, even though perhaps the snake may coil itself round his body and attempt to bite him, seize it by the neck tightly even in that crisis, and calling for help be able to cut its body into pieces. But if he be devoid of any strength at all, then everything is at a standstill (i.e., he can do nothing). Now-a-days, at our place (in this country) the means for developing physical strength, i.e., gymnastic exercises and such other matters, are looked down upon with contempt." The plain meaning of that is that the Government of India is a furious snake, which ought to be struck on the head with an axe, or in default of a weapon seized by the throat and strangled. In another article, India is likened to a country consumed by a forest-fire, from which all creatures must escape as best they can, unless the flames can be beaten down by switches. The parable is in express terms applied to English rule:—"If one may consider the dominion of our English rulers to be like heaven (another may not think so); to say that (that) other, must think so is, in our opinion, sheer folly. And the very same (reasoning applies to) the case of the Chapekars. If the whole of the Chapekar affair is to be credited, then we, nay everybody, must think that they (the Chapekars) must have felt the present rule to be indeed like a forest-fire. And we cannot say that it would be even an error to think that the Chapekars, moved by the same feeling, must have exerted themselves to effect the escape of their fellow countrymen along with their own from the peril arising from that fire, instead of venturing to carry the heavy load of the sin of selfishness on (their) heads by saving (their own lives alone). If this alone is taken to be the correct (view of the) matter, where was the evil in the murder of Rand, if that (murder) has been committed by the Chapekars. It must be said that what took place was quite proper." No counsel could contend that this is permissible criticism of the measures of Government; it is aimed at the existence of Government. The writer warms to his subject as he goes on:—"If the trifling work of boiling rice cannot be done without an earthern or some metal pot, then how can the prodigious task of extinguishing a conflagration be accomplished single-handed? It is, therefore, really creditable to Chapekar and his followers that he, having undertaken leadership in this matter, should have with the assistance of some of the members of the Arya Dharma Pratibandh Nivarak (Association for Removing Obstacles in the way of the Religion of the Aryas), extinguished the light (flames) of the wild conflagration in the form of Rand." We need not quote more; yet there was much more in the same vein.

Some fifteen hundred copies of this perilous stuff was circulated daily in the Bombay bazaar and in the Mofussil. It would be impossible to suppose that such teaching could have a wholesome effect on the Mahratti public to whom it was addressed. It would be equally impossible to contend that it does not fall within Article 124A, which makes an attempt to bring the Government into contempt or excite hatred and disaffection punishable by transportation for life or imprisonment that may extend to three years with or without fine. Mr. Basil Scott, the Acting Advocate-General, had no difficulty in proving the case against each of the accused. Mr. Kirkpatrick, for Joshi, and Mr. Anderson for Bhatye, used all their skill to extricate their respective clients from a dangerous position, by endeavouring to minimise their individual responsibility. But they wisely abstained from the hopeless endeavour to show that the incriminated articles were not intended to excite disaffection against the Government. The assistant, Joshi, who actually wrote the three articles on which the prosecution was based, is a young man of twenty-three, an ex-student of an Engineering college, who was glad to accept a salary of Rs. 20 as editor of the "Gurakhi," a daily paper. For that stipend he wrote articles daily for the paper for several months "except when he was ill." He eked out his living by acting as a clerk on another native paper. There was little doubt that he wrote under the inspiration of his employer. The jury recommended him to mercy, and he escaped with six months' simple imprisonment. Bhatye, the proprietor and editor, profited little by the attempt to shift the whole blame on to the shoulders of his subordinate. The Chief Justice held very reasonably that such a contention should be borne out by the previous record of the paper. The articles put in evidence proved that the incriminated articles had been preceded by many others of similar scope. The assistant, who was entrusted with the conduct of the paper during the absence of Bhatye from Bombay, had written some of those articles; Bhatye presumably intended that he should continue to write in the same vein. Sir Lawrence Jenkins gave emphasis to the fact that it is the recognised policy of the law that there shall be a fair measure of liberty of speech and liberty of writing, and care has been taken in the provisions of the Penal Code that this right shall not be infringed. His Lordship very opportunely explained that everyone is entitled to criticise every act of the Government, whether legislative, administrative or executive, provided that criticism and comment are within the limits which the law prescribes. The jury, finding that Bhatye had transgressed these limits, found him guilty, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. It has been noticeable throughout these trials that there was a complete absence of the excitement and public interest manifested during the trial of Mr. Tilak. The Court was half empty and the audience listless; the jury were bored. Even rank sedition palls by repetition.

RAILWAY travelling in India is considered to be safer generally than walking afoot in London. And that may be so. There are certainly fewer accidents than might reasonably be anticipated, considering the average degree of intelligence and characteristic apathy of the native railway servant. An examination of recent returns demonstrates that there are but seven in every hundred thousand miles run and only one passenger killed by accidents to trains in every twenty-five and a half millions booked. It happens, however, that one person in every two and a half millions who approach a railway line gets killed. But that is not the fault of the railway companies or their servants. If people will get in the way of railway trains or resist shunting wagons, it is the people who will suffer, not the rolling stock. The proportion of passengers injured is somewhat higher, being one in every 599,351; that of total casualties—passengers killed and injured from all causes is one in 471,317, while the proportion of total casualties to the number of passenger units carried one mile was one in eighteen millions. These proportions are based on last year's figures, which are, it may be claimed, somewhat better than those of the previous twelve months, though generally about average. The first of the more important accidents of last year occurred on the East Indian Railway, when a goods train ran into another owing to its driver running through the signals. Two men were killed, the rolling stock was damaged, a brake van being lifted so high as to strike an overbridge close by. On the same line two accidents occurred to the Bombay mail, a passenger being killed and nine injured in one of these, which happened at Raniganj, when five of the vehicles ran off the rails. Eight casualties resulted from an accident on the Bengal Central Railway near Nabaran, owing to a false "line clear" signal. The carelessness of a pointsman resulted in thirteen casualties on the North-Western Railway, when the mail collided with a goods train at Jhimpir. Most of the accidents were caused by the failure of drivers to observe the signals. But level-crossings are often the cause of serious casualties in India as well as in England, though in this country the gates as a rule are open unnecessarily long time before the approach of a train. In one, near Shahjahanpur, a cartman and the gate-keeper were both killed through rashness, and accidents of this kind are not rare, twenty-six persons being killed and nine injured in the year. The lamentable occurrence at Churchgate Street Railway Station wherein Mr. H. W. Steuart lost his life was one of these, but still we observe no preparations for building an overbridge there, though the columns for others along the line have already been erected. In the statement of all accidents it is [illegible] recorded that six passengers were killed and sixty [illegible] injured by accidents to trains, rolling stock or the permanent way; 63 passengers killed and 188 injured by accidents due to their own want of caution or misconduct; 23 servants killed and 62 injured from accidents to trains, etc., and 174 servants killed and 309 injured owing to want of caution or misconduct. Of trespassers there were 428 killed and 139 injured; suicides 88 and attempted suicides 8. In all 819 persons were killed and 799 injured, a heavy list, but trifling when compared with the number of miles of railway and the amount of passenger traffic running over them. It is, however, an improvement on the previous year, when the killed numbered 1,039 and the injured 904.

THE war scare that followed so close upon the Fashoda incident cost France 61,000,000 francs, nearly two and a-half millions sterling. The War department expended £534,000 for the armament and fortifications of the coasts, for artillery and for barracks, together with £440,000 for engineering and miscellaneous works. The Minister of Marine, confronted with the probability of a naval war, was much more lavish than M. de Freycinet. He expended £1,320,000, and demands a further credit of half-a-million sterling to cover the expense incurred by orders given and partly executed but countermanded when the emergency had past. The Colonial Minister made preparations for the defence of the Colonies which cost £180,000. Happily this heavy expenditure will not involve extra taxation or borrowing; it will be all met out of the surplus revenue of 1899, which in the past five months exceeded the estimates by over fifty-eight million francs. It is well to have a rising revenue wherewith to meet unexpected calls of the kind. It is claimed that the money has not been by any means wasted. France had no monopoly of the scare consequent on the presence of Major Marchand at Fashoda, and the famous visit paid to that enterprising officer by the Sirdar Kitchener, with the laurels of Omdurman fresh upon him. M. Cambon, newly appointed to the Embassy of London, found Lord Salisbury willing to discuss questions of African demarcation in an amicable spirit, with a view to prevent future misunderstandings. In the result, while France abandoned the claim to the Bahr-el-Ghazel province, and withdrew from Fashoda and the valley of the Upper Nile, she obtained concessions in other directions which enable a French trader or traveller to proceed from Algiers to the Western Soudan, to Senegal and Congo, without stepping outside the territory of the Republic. In this way, we are asked to believe, the unity of the French African Empire has been peaceably effected. That is no doubt satisfactory enough—on paper. But the Colonial Minister knows very well that to give reality to this new Empire a good deal of capital will have to be invested by the State in railways, in roads, and in the laborious process of making untamed rivers navigable. The budget for the public works contemplated reaches a figure considerably in excess of that which covers the cost of the preparations for war a few months since. However, there is very fair prospect that the outlay may prove remunerative. Companies and syndicates formed for the exploitation of the new territories—an area twice as large as France has been added to French-Africa by the recent conventions—are going to work on a large scale. Capital amounting to forty million francs has been already subscribed for this purpose.

SIR HENRY CUNNINGHAM'S Treatise on the Indian Evidence Act is too well known to need much comment, but the modifications in this most important branch of law by recent legislation and the number of judicial decisions that have been given on the subject since the ninth edition appeared in 1893, has called for a new edition. The preparation and revision of this has been most satisfactorily undertaken by Mr. Harry Lushington Stephen, Barrister-at-Law, who if heredity goes for anything, is more fitted than most people to undertake the task. Mr. Stephen is a son of the late Sir James Fitz-James Stephen, who was for some time Legal Member of the Governor-General's Council and afterwards a Judge of the High Court in England for many years. It was Sir James Stephen who piloted the original Act through the Legislative Council in 1871, and his very able speech on his presenting the report to the Select Committee on the Bill is appropriately retained as an appendix to the volume. In this new edition the learned editor has noted every recent decision which can in any way be treated as a development of the Code or a fresh illustration of its effect and has also added a number of older cases, which will be found useful both to the practitioner and the student. English decision and legislation are noticed whenever they seemed likely to elucidate law or practice in this country. The plan of the work is the same as in the former editions which indeed left nothing to be desired. The sections of the Act are printed in good bold type, and the notes made easy of reference by having each sub-division of the subject indicted by leaded type. It is a book which should be in every lawyer's library and on every student's desk—and to say it is published by Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., of Madras is a sufficient guarantee that it is as well got up as it can be. The price is nine rupees.

WE learn that Mr. R. D. Prior, Educational Inspector, Central Division, is to act as Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Giles from August next.

[illegible] the 2nd and one case and three deaths on the 3rd instant.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned Staff Captains in the Intelligence Department receiving Rs. 250 staff allowance, being an increase of Rs. 100.

BRIGADIER GENERAL VENTRIS, Commanding the Bombay District accompanied by a Staff Officer, will proceed to Baroda on Inspection duty, leaving Bombay by the mail train on the evening of 10th instant and returning again to District Head Quarters about the 13th idem. Two salutes of 9 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure and return of the G. O. C.

THE committee appointed to consider the Calcutta Central Railway scheme have approved generally of the scheme, but have adjourned "sine die" to enable the Syndicate to furnish further details and plans.

MR. W. J. H. LE FANU, member of the Madras Board of Revenue, goes on four months' sick leave in a day or two. Mr. F. A. Nicholson, Resident in Travancore, will act for him; Mr. Gordon Mackenzie, District Judge of Coimbatore, acting for Mr. Nicholson at Trivandrum.

As already announced Sir Arthur Havelock leaves Ootacamund on Monday on a visit to Bombay. It is now settled that his Excellency will return on the 20th instant. He will be accompanied by Mr. Sim, Private Secretary, and Captain Campbell and Captain the Hon'ble G. E. Mills, Aides-de-Camp.

IN the opinion of the Principal Medical Officer of Assam the dreaded disease "kala azar" is gradually dying away from the province as a whole, the deaths being reduced from 18,611 in 1897 to 16,472 in 1898, and this generally agrees with the opinion which has been generally expressed to the Chief Commissioner in the districts in which the disease is especially virulent.

THE Secretaries to the Government of India have now decided on new rules and regulations to carry out Lord Curzon's useful suggestions regarding the future conduct of Secretariat business. There is no doubt these will tend to the diminution of mechanical work and prompt disposal of business. Hitherto an improvement in one department by one Secretary has not been always adopted by the others. The Viceroy has quickly grasped the fact, and made the general working of all offices more uniform.

AN order has been passed by the Special Commissioner in Tinnevelly, forbidding Shanars to enter the Sivakasi Temple until they have established their right of entry in a civil court. In effect this reverses the Mahomedan Magistrate's curious decision in the action for criminal trespass brought by the Maravars against the Shanars; the court, it will be remembered declined to punish the Shanars for trespassing in the temple until it could be shown they had no right of entry. The onus of proof is now once again imposed on the right side.

THAT the Messrs. Phelps, well-known in Kashmir accompanied by Miss Phelps and Mr. Church have arrived Leh. Mr. T. Phelps and Mr. Church start from there shortly on a shooting expedition to the Tian Shaw mountains in quest of the celebrated Wapiti of those regions which has hitherto defied the efforts of sportsmen. The expedition will be followed with interest by sportsmen and naturalists. It will be remembered that Mr. Cobbold failed in his efforts to bag a specimen of this fine stag.

ARRANGEMENTS have recently been made whereby the Largha Shiranis who occupy the country between Dera Ismail Khan and Zhob shall be better controlled by the Punjab Government. An Extra Assistant Commissioner has been appointed to collect the light revenue, to which the "Maliks" have willingly assented, and in future the road to Fort Sandeman will be kept in better order and cheap supplies will be more easily obtainable in Zhob from the Punjab. Government has given further inducements to Largha Shiranis to take levy service.

A CALCUTTA paper writes:—We hear that Mr. James Pratt, at present Officiating Legal Remembrancer of Bengal, has been appointed to officiate as Judge of the High Court in place of Mr. Justice Handley who, we are sorry to hear, will have to leave India at once on account of ill health. Mr. Pratt's appointment will last until the arrival of Mr. Justice Harington, who has been appointed by the Secretary of State to succeed Sir Lawrence Jenkins. Mr. Pratt will join the High Court Bench after the present Sessions.

No work of special sanitary importance was undertaken in Assam during 1898, although extensive repairs were carried out to the Gauhati water-works which even now are not in a satisfactory condition, the Municipality having applied for a further loan of Rs. 13,660 for the purpose of carrying out further improvements. The Shillong Station water-works are only temporarily repaired and an additional expenditure of nearly Rs. 20,000 will be required to complete them. For this purpose and other sanitary needs of the place the sanction of Government has been asked to a grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Station Committee from the Provincial Funds.

IT is proposed to reduce the strength of the reservists of the 25 Madras regiments from 160 to 60 men, and to increase the reserves of other native corps as follows:—Fifty regiments in Bengal and the Punjab from 218 to 280, total 3,100 men; six Bombay regiments from 160 to 280, giving 720 men; six Burma local battalions from 160 to 280, giving 720 men; the British Mountain Artillery from 8 to 34, giving 208 men; Native Mountain Artillery from 6 gunners and 8 drivers to 22 and 34, respectively, giving 378 men; total increase 5,126. This will considerably raise the actual strength of the reserves of the native army, the sanctioned strength remaining much the same.

IT is interesting writes the Lahore paper to learn that the result of the inspections of rain gauges were generally satisfactory during the year 1897-98 in the Punjab. Still more interesting to read (sec. 2 (a) rain gauges. Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year 1st October 1897 to 30th September 1898), that 6 Commissioners at Rs. 2,750 "per mensem" inspected 26 gauges as compared with 6 in 1896-97, 33 Deputy Commissioners, ranging from Rs. 1,500 "per mensem" to Rs. 2,250, inspected 56 against 43 in last year, while the Director of Land Records, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners succeeded in inspecting 63 only as compared with 68 last year. One could wish to know the reason of this activity on the part of the Commissioners. Their average is 4·3 rain gauges each. That for the small fry works out to ·24 of a rain gauge each: a very miserable result and scarcely to be considered so satisfactory.

IT will be seen that the new programme of Native Infantry reliefs provides for a further transfer of the Assam Gurkha Battalions to the North-West Frontier. At present 2 companies of the 43rd Gurkhas are at Gilgit and are to remain, while the entire battalion of the 42nd Gurkhas is moved from Shillong to Abbottabad. The six companies of the 43rd Gurkhas and two companies of the 44th Gurkhas now at Manipur will be moved, and their place taken by the 3rd Bengal Infantry. The 10th Jats are already in Assam and remain. Nothing is decided about the move of the 1st Bengal Infantry from Mauritius in spite of the rumour that they were to be relieved by a force of African troops; they are likely to stand fast until the Transvaal difficulty is settled.

THE following telegraph postings have been ordered.—Mr. Larkins, Director of Construction, Calcutta, on relief by Mr. Kirk at the end of the month proceeds on privilege leave, and Mr. Olphert, Superintendent, Check Office, Calcutta, proceeds on three months' leave, to Kashmir on relief by Mr. Kinsman. Mr. Towers, Chief Superintendent Bombay Office and Mr. Sutherland, Superintendent, Bombay Division, will be respectively succeeded by Messrs. Whitby Smith and Sutherland early in August, and proceed on short leave Privilege leave is also accorded to Mr. Macrae, Secunderabad, and Mr. Babington, Lahore. Mr. Hill, Superintendent, Assam Division, on relief by Mr. Meredith towards the end of September next, is transferred to Arakan.

IN the annual report of the Madras Medical College read on the occasion of the distribution of prizes and certificates to the pupils, the following reference is made by Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, I. M. S., the Principal of the College, to Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Branfoot, I. M. S.—"There were several changes during the sessions among the staff. The second of these was caused by the promotion to the administrative ranks of Lieutenant.-Colonel A. M. Branfoot, I. M. S., Professor of Midwifery, who vacated his chair on the 30th April, and thus ended an association with the Medical College of over twenty-one years—an association that was as fortunate for the College as it was distinguished for himself, and during which long period he filled in succession the chairs of Pathology, Hygiene and Midwifery."

THE return of the overland trade of India with foreign countries for the twelve months ended 31st March last, as compared with that of the two previous years, shows that the imports amounted to Rs. 6,09,29,426, as compared with Rs. 5,63,46,014 in 1897-98 and Rs. 5,63,75,272 in 1896-97; while the total exports rose from Rs. 4,93,00,000 odd in each of the two previous years, to Rs. 5,28,97,255. The volume of trade thus rose from Rs. 10,57,45,978 in 1896-97, and Rs. 10,56,62,982 in 1897-98 to Rs. 11,38,26,681 in 1898-99. Towards this result the Punjab was the largest contributor with a total overland foreign trade of Rs. 3,21,97,766, Bengal coming next with Rs. 2,97,59,226, and then Burma with Rs. 289,23,727. The import of grain and pulse was greater in quantity but proportionally less in value, the amount being 3,206,204 cwts. valued Rs. 1,26,64,958, as compared with 2,882,065 cwts. valued at Rs. 11,90,135 in the previous year. The export of the same commodity amounted to 251,626 cwts. as compared with 258,482 equal respectively to Rs. 10,42,034 [and Rs. 14,20,515. The import of cotton and cotton goods is small and the figures are incomplete; the exports amounted to 186,250 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,73,32,244, a slight increase on [illegible]. The export of refined sugar amounted to Rs. 77,871 and of unrefined 123,594 cwts. representing a total value of Rs. 19,71,502. With the imposition of the new import duties the former figure may be expected to show a falling off in future,

THE tintometer is an ingenious contrivance for measuring colour, invented by Mr. Lovibond, and described in "Chambers' Journal" some three years ago. The colours of our current postage stamps are kept up to a constant standard by means of the tintometer, which is also used for registering water supply.

A PNEUMATIC horseshoe has been invented, which provides a buffer, or cushion, beneath the elastic part of the hoof designed by nature to receive concussion and prevent injury to the structures above. Many advantages are claimed, particularly that it is superior to the solid rubber frog pads.

GOOD humour makes good digestion, and a lively, even-tempered person escapes many ailments. The explanation of this is simple enough. A morose person sits still and sulks, meditates upon woes rather than blessings, while the cheerful man or woman moves about from place to place, lifts and pushes things about and keeps the organs in a healthy state of exercise.

THE female Samson of Texas is Miss Jennie Robinson, a coloured woman, of Burleson. County. Her age is 22 years, and her weight is 447 pounds. Her strength is equal to that of five ordinary men. An insolent tramp abused her mistress one day, and Jennie was summoned. She grabbed him by the collar of his coat and the seat of his trousers and whirled him over the garden wall.

IT may not be generally known that Mr. J. M. Barrie is an ardent cricketer. He is, however, so much so that he is the captain of a team, the name of which is a mixture of Persian words, signifying "God help us," and its motto, "You may beat us, but you can't spell us." The team began its career some years ago with a match against Shere, in Surrey, Mr. Barrie having observed that the inhabitants of that village consisted chiefly of very old men; and it is now in good playing condition.

SOME luxury, if a spice of danger, seems to attend the latest American scheme for giving comfort to travellers. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to sprinkle petroleum on its railroad tracks with a view to overcome the discomfort, loss, and accidents due to dust clouds during the dry season. Other companies are preparing to follow suit. Cars are equipped as sprinklers, and sent over the track dropping as they go the crudest petroleum of least odour. Two thousand gallons per mile will be needed.

ONE of the most interesting side-lights upon the half-timer question that we have come across recently is that given by the Registrar-General's marriage returns just issued. Marriage returns are not the likeliest place in which to look for educational data; but we find from them that most of the women who marry as illiterates, and mark instead of signing the register, are in Lancashire and Staffordshire. Here we have undoubtedly a direct result of the half-time system of employing girls in factories and pottery works.

AN interesting relic of Edmund Kean will shortly come into one of the London salerooms. Kean acted in Quebec in the twenties, and amongst one of his audiences were four Huron chiefs, to whom, after the performance, the actor gave four silver cups. To show their gratitude they begged him to honour them by becoming a member of their tribe. He consented, and under the name of Alentenaide, was chosen chief. Dressed as one of the tribe, he had his portrait painted, and an engraving from that portrait, which the actor presented to a friend, is shortly to be sold.

ACTING on medical advice, the relatives of the late Mr. Lawson Tait wrote to the Home Office, asking whether, on sanitary grounds, any objection would be taken to the fulfilment of the last request of Mr. Tait to be interred in Gogarth Cave, in the garden of his residence at Llandudno. Last evening the Home Secretary replied that no official barrier would be placed in the way. It has, however, been decided to take the body to Liverpool to-day to be cremated, and the ashes will be placed in Gogarth Cave in an urn. The last rites will be of a strictly private character.

MR. EDMUND GOSSE has written a paper on "Stevenson's Relations With Children," which appears in the current "Chambers's Journal" (June 17). In it he relates a story of his youthful days as narrated to himself by Stevenson. He was still a little fellow, when in the summer holidays, after reading a number of detective novels of a bad kind, he was passing one Sunday afternoon along a road in an Edinburgh suburb. There he saw a deserted house, furnished, but without a caretaker. It struck young Stevenson that it would be a fine thing to break into this house, which he accordingly did, roaming from room to room, looking at books and pictures in great excitement, until he thought he heard a noise in the garden. Terror seized upon him as he imagined himself handcuffed and conveyed to prison just as the church folks were returning home. He burst out crying, then managed to creep out as he had come in.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

ACTIVE MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

SPECIAL OFFICERS ORDERED TO SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief, is completing the organisation of a large force, which is considered necessary in the event of the failure of the negociations with the Transvaal.

The object of the military steps which have hitherto been taken is to increase the efficiency and mobility of the troops in South Africa, and to ensure the security of the frontier.

The Commanding Officer at the Cape has been authorised to complete transport arrangements for the troops.

Eight special service officers have been ordered to South Africa, namely—Colonel Baden-Powell, Lord Cecil, Lieutenant Hon. Hanbury-Tracy, Colonel E. A. Plumer, Captains A. V. Jenner, A. F. Pilson, H. McMicking, and W. D. Bird, whose duties will be to organise the local forces at various points on the frontier.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS AT OLDHAM.

HEAVY DEFEAT OF THE UNIONISTS.

A double election took place at Oldham, yesterday, for the seats rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Ascroft and the resignation of Mr. Oswald.

Both the Liberal candidates, Messrs. Emmott and Runciman, were returned by 12,976 and 12,770 votes, respectively, defeating Winston-Churchill, Unionist candidate, who polled 11,477, and Mr. Mawdsley, Unionist Labour candidate, with 11,449 votes.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EX-KING OF SERVIA.

An attempt has been made to murder ex-King Milan, of Servia, in Belgrade.

A young man fired four revolver shots at his Majesty, one of the bullets slightly grazing him.

The assailant was arrested.

SECRET SITTING OF THE VOLKSRAAD.

JULY 6.

The Transvaal Volksraad met, to-day, in Secret Session, Mr. Fischer, the Free State Minister, being present.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

An order has been issued at Washington to enlist ten Volunteer regiments for service in the Philippines.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The Emperor William, whilst cruising off Norway, went aboard the French war ship "Iphigenie," which is lying in those waters.

The Kaiser's visit is much commented on in Paris.

THE OUTRAGES ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the House of Commons, this evening, regarding the attacks made by Pathans, said that if partial disarmament in Peshawar, etc., was ineffectual, total disarmament would be enforced.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 6.

The P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with the mails of the 1st instant, arrived at Aden, at 9 p.m. on Thursday, the 6th instant.

THE DREYFUS CASE: A BUBBLE BURST.

M. DE BEAUREPAIRE HOAXED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—The boast repeatedly made by M. De Beaurepaire that he could "produce irrefutable evidence of the guilt of Dreyfus," has exploded amid universal laughter.

The quondam Judge of the Court of Cassation has been the victim of an absurd hoax. The perpetrator of the hoax employed a veiled lady as an intermediary, who obtained subsidies amounting to 750 francs, with which he professed to have made a journey to Basle, Brussels and Stuttgart for the purpose of obtaining documents said to be in Dreyfus' handwriting and a letter supposed to be from the Kaiser.

The "unknown" now returns De Beaurepaire's money, and publishes the whole correspondence in the "Figaro" under the signature of "Karl."

The calm demeanour exhibited by Dreyfus since his return to France commands general admiration, and it is clear that he has completely mastered everything occurring during his exile.

A SWORD OF HONOUR FOR PICQUART.

The citizens of Buda Pesth are subscribing to present a sword of honour to Colonel Picquart.

THE NEW ADMIRAL.

Admiral [illegible] relieves Admiral Douglas of the command of the East India Station, on the 6th [illegible].

[illegible] and his family leave by the P. & O. [illegible] from England, on the 20th instant.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JULY 7.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major P. J. Melville is gazetted officiating Resident in Turkistan Arabia, vice Colonel Loch, officiating [illegible], Nepal.

The appointment of Kumar Shyama Kumar Tagore as Persian Vice-Consul, Calcutta, is recognised by the Government of India.

Mr. E. F. Harris officiates as Principal, Government College, Ajmere, vice Mr. Reid, on furlough.

The provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1899, are applied to the Bangalore Cantonment.

Mr. Srinavasa Ragnava Aiyangar, Dewan of Baroda, is reported for employment under the Government of Fort St. George.

THE UNREST AMONGST THE KHOJAS AT KARACHI.

THE COMPLAINTS AND COUNTER-COMPLAINTS WITHDRAWN.

KARACHI, JULY 7.

The complaints and counter-complaints in connection with the assault which took place on the 23rd ultimo, at the Khoja Jamatkhana, between two factions of the Khoja community here, which were fixed for hearing at the City Magistrate's Court, to-day, were withdrawn at the instance of Mr. Sharifji Gangji, who arrived, yesterday, from Bombay, to bring about a settlement between the two factions of the community.

Mr. Sharifji told the Magistrate, to-day, he could endeavour to effect a settlement of the matters in dispute regarding "Mamber" and "Nishan," and if he failed, some more of his co-religionists would come from Bombay for that purpose.

The hearing of the notice issued by the City Magistrate, calling upon eleven chief members of the Khoja community to furnish security of Rs. 1,000 each, to keep the peace in the community, stands adjourned till the 24th instant.

LODGE YEATMAN BIGGS.

INSTALLATION OF A MASTER.

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

A large number of brethren assembled, on Thursday, at the Freemasons' Hall, Bentinck Street, including Right Worshipful Brother, Sir Henry Prinsep, the District Grand Master, besides thirty-three Masters and Past Masters, to assist in the installation of Brother C. H. M. Rustomjee, son of Worshipful Brother H. M. Rustomjee, as Master of Lodge Yeatman Biggs. The ceremony was performed by the father of the newly elected Master, in the absence of Worshipful Brother, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Master, Yeatman Biggs, whose office expired the same evening. Brothers Dr. Neild, Cook, and A. H. Gayer were appointed Senior and Junior Wardens, respectively.

The usual toasts were duly honoured. Right Worshipful Brother Sir Henry Prinsep proposed the Visiting Brethren, which was responded by Worshipful Brother W. J. Bradshaw, District Grand Warden.

A very enjoyable evening was spent. Brothers Martyn, Wells, Faulkner, and Binnings contributing towards the musical portion. Sixty-five sat at the banquet.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JULY 7.

The Lieutenant-General commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—3rd Bombay Light Cavalry—Lieutenant Stewart, I.M.S., to officiating Medical Charge, vice Cleveland, I.M.S., proceeding on furlough.

Captain Coleman, I.M.S. (Bengal), officiated in Medical Charge, 13th Bombay Infantry, from 21st February to 3rd April 1898, vice Captain Bennett, I.M.S., on Field Service.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Major Cleeve, Royal Artillery, now a student at the Staff College, has been posted to the 58th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

It is notified for information and guidance that Staff Corps officers who are desirous of appointment to a Gurkha Regiment must not exceed 5 feet 10 inches in height; now the measure has been more than 38 inches round the chest.

The question of free supply of pistol ammunition for practice to each British officer of British and Native Corps, including Sappers and Miners, serving in India, having been referred to the Government of India, it has been decided that officers commanding British and Native Corps may draw at their discretion for each British officer 24 rounds of pistol ammunition in place of similar amount of rifle or carbine ammunition.

A Committee composed of the undermentioned officers will assemble at the Command Headquarters offices, on the 11th July, to consider and report on the question of simplifying and reducing clerical labour in regimental offices:—President: Colonel Poskhyns, R. E.; Members: Lieutenant-Colonels Bell, 16th Bombay Infantry, Collette, Shropshire Light Infantry, and Tenley, 1st Bombay Lancers; Majors Keir R. H. A., Jencken, R. A. M. C., and Captain Edwards, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. One Staff officer to be nominated by the General Officer commanding Poona District.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty, till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieutenant-Colonel Jervis, I.M.S., Medical Officer, 7th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service 22nd year commenced 29th November 1898); and Colonel Broome, Staff Corps Commandant, 27th Bombay Infantry, for six months (pension service 31st year commenced 18th December, 1898).

The undermentioned officer is granted leave in and out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Captain Bentick, Staff Corps, from 19th January to 24th April (pension service 12th year commenced 30th September 1898.)

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have leave of absence:—Royal Artillery—Captain Geddes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, 90 days, from 5th July, on special privilege leave, to Sirur.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department—1st Class Assistant Surgeon Chaves, six months, on private affairs.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 41 cases and 39 deaths recorded in the City, to-day; in the Cantonment 9 cases and 6 deaths; and in the District 6 cases and 3 deaths.

The total mortality was 55.

REGIMENTAL SPORTS.

The Shropshire Light Infantry held their regimental sports on their football ground, this afternoon, when a large number of visitors assembled, amongst whom was Lord Sandhurst. The ground presented a picturesque appearance. Several events were competed for.

The Veteran Race, for officers over 15 years' service, was won by Colonel Turner Jones, R. E., Major King, R.A., being second; while the Commandant of the Corps, Colonel Collette, showed up third. Six others competed.

The Officers' Donkeys Race, which caused much amusement, was won by Mr. Hunter, of the Shropshires.

The Tug-of-war was won by E. Company, who were awarded 80 rupees at the conclusion.

Lord Sandhurst distributed the prizes.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

THREE MORE MEN HANDED OVER TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

RANGOON, JULY 7.

Three other men are handed over by the Military to the Civil authorities in connection with the Rangoon outrage case.

The identification parade was held to-day, but the civilian witnesses failed to identify any of the accused.

The case is expected to come on for public hearing in the week.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AT SAIGAING.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in a tour of the river stations, stopped at Sagaing, on the 4th, when an address of welcome was presented by the Municipal Committee.

In reply, Sir Fryer expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the district of Sagaing, which would soon be connected with Chinduara by railway, and this would increase the seize and importance of the town. This district was now one of the quietest in the province, very different from when he was Commissioner of the Division ten years ago, the district being then over run by dacoits, who levied most cruel exactions on the inhabitants. When the river is bridged Sagaing might expect still further prosperity.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. T. Denny, will sail to-day, for Aden, with the English Mails, and the following passengers:—

Boyd Lieut A C	Keymer Mr
Balfour Lieut A S	Keatinge Mr G
Bickerton Mr	Lyde Major
Chamier Lieut A T	Leitch Mr J
Cunningham Major J A	Mansell Lieut Col C G
Coode Mr H	McNeill Mr J S
Dalziel Mr	Nurse Captain C G
Dixon Major T A	Ogg Mr
Fleming Mr A	Paxton Capt
Forrester Mr	Pioney Capt J
Fleming Lt A N	Ribbentrop Mr B
Fawcett Col W T	Sovastapolo Mr
Gilbert Mr and Mrs	Symes Mr E
Gardiner Lieut A	Spiller Mr T H
Goldingham Lieut	Spry Mr T H
Henderson Lieut G	Thornton Lieut-Col A P
Henderson Lt A F	Werthington Dr
Henderson Major S H	

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Peninsular, to London, 15th July, 1899.

For London—Major J M Carpendale; Col G C Dobbs; Mrs Dobbs; Mr W B Venters; Mr J Leitch; Mr A H S Reid; Mr D P Copeland; Mr J Rollo; Rev J O F Wilcocks; Mr E Lee French; Mr and Mrs Tudball and infant; Captain D'Arcy Thomas; Mr and Mrs Sheped and child; Lt-Col R A Wahab; Mr and Mrs C W Brett; Mr and Mrs C F de Fosse and infant; Mr H Walling; Mr A Ogilvy; Mr R W D Ashe; Mr J Ramsay Tainsh; Mr J R Silver; Lieut G Morr; Mr H Bateson; Mr H N Alexander; Mr G H M Streetfield; Lieut F W Brunner; Mr and Mrs G S Moylo; Mr L Sale; Col J Anderson; Hon W M Burkitt; Miss Burkitt; Mr and Mrs H C E Weedon; Capt H Bagwell Purefoy; Capt J Fisher; Capt R B Low; Mr J C Mayes; Lieut-Col Bird; Mr J Blackwood; Capt F H Peterson; Mr A Stapylton; Miss E Bazely; Mr and Mrs Walker; Mr J Saunders; Mr and Mrs A James; Mrs Finlay and two children; Mr L B Kennedy; Mr F N Fischer; Miss M Doughty; Mr and Mrs C Le Lievre; Lieut G M Orr; Lieut H Bateson; Lieut H T Reed; Brig Genl G Henry; Miss Sheaf; Miss C M Foster; Mr W C Macpherson; Major W H Bowes; Mr A G Hallifax; Mr W Bullock; Mr G H Streatfeild; Lt R J T Stewart; Capt G Murray; Dr E W Guiness; Mr H H Jellett; Mrs Fawcett; Miss Fawcett; Mrs Wilson; Miss Wilson; Lieut G H Lloyd; Mr S Preston; Mr H L Stephenson; Mr and Mrs Stevenson-Moore, infant and nurse; Surg-Genl B Bainbridge; Mrs Bainbridge; Miss Bainbridge; Mr Tripp; Lieut R Isacke; Mr L Cosserat; Lieut W M Kennedy; Mr Ottwell; Mr M Green; Mrs Hotham; Mr W C Young; Miss Head; Mr J McGlashan; Mr A Whyte; Mr Will; Mr Wodtac; Mr and Mrs Collins; Mr and Mrs J Bristoad; Mr J K Bate; Capt A Sutherland; Col W S Black; Capt T Webster; Mr J E Aspinwall; Mr N D Beatson Bell; Lieut G P D Swinley; Mr F A Headow; Mrs J Weir and two children; Mr C G Todhunter; Mr G Wingate; Major Prane; Mrs Prane; Mr A Wingrave; Mr and Mrs W D F Hack and child; Major F Woodwright; Mr W H Tod; Mrs Truninger; Mr C D de V Babbington; Mr Ashmore; Mr K A Goil; Mr S G Hart; Mrs E H Flower; Mrs Robertson and child; Mr and Mrs Erskine; Capt W Young, I M S; Mr D Miller; Mr F H Holloway; Mr A G Chuckerbutty; Mrs C J Spottiswood; Rev and Mrs J C Archibold; Mr H Martindell; Mr A C Beatson-Bell; Major St John Gore; Mr Ross-Johnston; and Lt S M Tahourdin.

Per s. s. Shannon, to Aden, 22nd July, 1899.

For London—Mr J Denman Mr and Mrs F St John Gebbie; Col R R Morton; Lieut-Col H T Faithful Major W S Marshall; Mr S S G Tulloch; Mr E Geake; Mr J J McCaine; Mr J W A Grieve; and Lt E Drago.

Per s. s. Egypt, to London, 29th July, 1899.

For London—Mr E Lawrence; Mr Hubbard; Mr Moore; Mr R B Deane; Mr W G Reynolds; Mr F W Emery; Mr S Rosson; Mr A Sutherland; Lieut C L K Campbell; Mrs Lawrence Baker; Mr T W Arnold; Mr A E Orr; Mr Tom Le Mesurier; Mrs Thorp and child; Mr H Douglas Roberton; Major A Wilson; Mrs Wilson; Mr C Smales; Mr Alwyne Turner; Lieut C Robertson; Mr R W Gillan; Mr Macnay; Mr and Mrs J B Tulloch; Miss Beggs; Capt C L M Rich; Mr J J Cotton; Mr A H Grant; Mr W L Le Touche; Capt A A M Faulkner; Mr A L McIntire; Major F Goldard; Mr W Scott Dole; Major H Ringwood; Mr A Abid; Mr V A Smith; Mr H F W Wood; Mr and Mrs G Stevenson; Miss E H Patterson; Mr W C Bonnerjee; Col A A Pearson; Mr J Rolls; Mr and Mrs J Buchanan; Mr G Henderson; Miss Plenderson; Mr W T Ball; Miss Buckland; Lieut R F Holland; Mr and Mrs F F Coode; Mr and Mrs Mackay, child and infant; Mr and Mrs C R Cleveland; Col W H Smart; Capt and Mrs A D Morton; Lt-Col A N R Harrison, I M S; Mr S Drury; Mr J Roberts; Major R Johnson Capt P Lee and Mr F Cartland.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

To speak of incense at the present moment is risky. I find that people who have made up their minds on the subject regent with much spluttering any interference with their own judgment. Very good. The reader may continue without fear. I contribute to the controversy nothing but a little harmless anecdote. It is this. In the year 1483 the churchwardens of St. Christopher le Stock, whose churchyard you may still see in the Bank of England, compiled an inventory of their church treasures. This was done, I suppose, from time to time for the information of the parish clergy. Fifty or sixty years later they pulled out this list and examined it again. As for their former treasures, they were all gone. What had become of them? They proceeded to examine into this point. Crucifixes, monstrances, censers, chalices, basins, chrismatories, "ships," "sepultures," vestments, altar cloths, banners, and many other things well known to ecclesiastical antiquaries are found in the list of their former possessions. The Church of St. Christopher le Stock was, in fact, very rich until the year 1536, when all their vessels were sold. Among them were three censers, all of silver or silver gilt, sold to the churchwardens, who probably got them cheap. There were also sold at the same time the monstrances, crucifixes, and other things belonging to the old Ritual. Therefore it is certain that at this time, so early as 1536, changes were beginning in the church services of this parish, at least. At the end of the long list, however, occurs another entry of a new censer "of latton." Now latton, or latten, was an amalgam of copper and other metals, very cheap and common. We read, therefore, the story as follows: On the change of ritual in or before 1536, the vessels and instruments necessary to the ancient forms of worship were sold. On the accession of Queen Mary, and the restoration of the former ritual, a new censer had to be bought. They bought one of the cheapest material possible, thereby showing their obedience and loyalty, together with their private opinions. It is interesting, too, to note that in excavation recently conducted under the Church of St. Michael, Bassieshaw, there was found another cheap censer made of "latton," pointing without any doubt to a similar story. When you think, therefore, of Queen Mary and her restoration of the ancient faith, remember the two-penny censers with which the parishioners replaced their former vessels of silver gilt.

For a long time I have been expecting to see the drawing of a very obvious parallel between the famous case of the unhappy Jean Calas and the equally famous case of Dreyfus, which promises to end more happily. In both cases the trial of the victim took place before a prejudiced court, influenced from without, and bent on finding evidences of guilt; in both cases religious animosity was at the bottom of the persecution; in both cases a perfectly innocent man was condemned; in both cases the popular mind was violently stirred by misrepresentation and rancour. Those to whom the case of Jean Calas is familiar may pass over this paragraph. Those who do not know it may read it, and compare it with that of Dreyfus. Jean Calas was a merchant of Toulouse; he was a Protestant, and was married to a Protestant of English origin. The Latin races have always been singularly intolerant of Protestantism; to this day a Protestant is regarded in many parts of France with blind hatred; in the year 1761, and in the city of Toulouse, bigotry was universal; it was like a pent-up stream, which had only to be set free in order to destroy. One day the family of Jean Calas were assembled at supper, thinking no evil. There were in the house all the family, consisting of the merchant, his wife, his younger sons, his daughters, a guest, and a servant, who was a Catholic. All were present except his eldest son. He, unfortunately for his family, was occupied in committing suicide; his body was found hanging before the door of the shop. Now there had been no quarrels in the family, there was nothing to suggest animosity on the part of father to son, or the reverse, and there was nothing, not a scrap of evidence to connect the father with the death of the son. In cold blood, one would have understood the impossibility of an old man murdering his son, a young and strong man, by hanging him. The thing was impossible. But Jean Calas was arrested on a charge of murder. It was said that he murdered his son to prevent his becoming a Roman Catholic. More than this; against the evidence of reason and common-sense, against the evidence of time and place, the unfortunate man was found guilty and condemned to the awful punishment of breaking on the wheel. This sentence was carried out. Jean Calas was executed, his daughters were placed in nunneries, his surviving son in a monastery, his widow fled into Switzerland, and the world was satisfied. How Voltaire heard of the case, and examined into it and exposed it, so that the whole world acknowledged the infamy unspeakable of the magistrates of Toulouse is the last act of the tragedy. But life could not be restored to Jean Calas, nor the memory of all their sufferings to his family.

Here follows another superstition. This time from Norfolk. In this county, I am told, there are still people who believe that tumour and similar affections can be cured by passing the hand of a dead man over the part affected. The following paragraph, sent to me by a correspondent, is taken from a local paper, the "Norwich Mercury." My informant gives me another instance of a woman still living, who, as a child, was suffering from a tumour or gathering, in the throat. She was taken to the bedside of a dead boy, whose hand was drawn three times across her throat; in a short time the tumour vanished.

Last week various newspapers reported an alleged cure brought about by rubbing with the hand of a dead person. A correspondent was discussing the article with Mrs. John Ward, the landlady of the King's Head Inn, in the village of Denton, near Harleston, on Saturday, when the good lady mentioned that such miracles were not uncommon. Pointing to her son, a lad of 16, standing outside the inn door, she remarked, "When he was a baby two years old he had a tumour growing between the eyebrows at the bottom of the forehead, and having heard of such cures I took him to a house where a woman then lay dead, and another woman, a friend of mine, took one of the dead person's hands and rubbed the tumour with it some few seconds, and the tumour shortly afterwards gradually died away." "How long did the cure take?" was next asked. "Well," Mrs. Ward replied, "I cannot say exactly, but not a great while, and my son has never since showed a trace of it, as you can see for yourself." Mrs. Ward added that the generel impression was that as the dead person's body wasted so the cancerous growth would waste. The incident mentioned occurred whilst she was living at Langley, in Norfolk. A sister of her's, too, somewhere about the same time, living at Freethorpe, near Reedham, had been under treatment for a cancerous growth in the throat about three years, but as it did not get better she tried the "dead hand" cure with complete success. A labourer had died in the parish, and she being of a rather nervous disposition, enlisted the services of a female friend, who rubbed her throat with the dead man's hand, first covering up her eyes, so that she might not get sickened at the sight of the dead body. "Does it matter of what sex the dead is?" the reporter queried. "Yes," said Mrs. Ward, "it must be of the opposite sex to that of the patient."

Another illustration of Privilege and its Beauties. His Majesty's Guards were also exempt from arrest and imprisonment for debt. A man who saw bankruptcy impending could, and very often did, enlist in the Guards. He had to be on service once a fortnight as a rule; the rest of his time he could follow his trade, whatever it was, and defy his creditors. What a shame to abolish so useful a privilege!

Again, suppose, which is quite likely, that you are a poor relation of a Member of Parliament. Now, in the good old days there was a little income quite safe for you, if he would only hand it over to you. In fact, he was able to provide for any number of poor relations by a method as simple as it was beneficent. All he had to do was to give them his autograph on the back of letter paper—envelopes, as yet, were not existing. These autographs the poor relation sold; sometimes, however, the member was mean enough to sell them for his own benefit; they were bought up by the London merchants with avidity, not for their value as autographs, but for their value as franking their letters; the member could not write too many; the merchants bought all that were brought to them; the price was 48s. a gross, or fourpence each; they enabled a letter, which otherwise would have cost sixpence or eightpence, to go free; they saved the office in this way twopence or fourpence on every letter sent into the country. These privileges are, alas! all abolished. It helps no one to have a cousin in the House. It is no use enlisting in the Guards. And it will not keep a man out of the county court and Holloway to follow, even if he enters the service of a Peer as Hat Brusher, or Pewopener, or Poet in Ordinary.

I had to take a journey last week. In order to beguile the time in the train, I took with me two books. I recommend them to other people about to take journeys at this time. Both these books possess the rare and precious power of entirely absorbing the reader from the time that he opens the pages till he has to leave off; when he goes on with the book this power is instantly exercised again. I began with the book called the "Human Machine." This book boldly tackles those problems of life which seem very much with us at the present moment; they never leave us, but from time to time they force themselves more upon our attention. In this book the author treats of criminality, the distribution of happiness, the use of wealth, vivisection, the "cleavage of sex," the value of education, the equality cry, the future of the race, and other important points. One does not always agree with him. It is a pleasure, however, to disagree with him, and it is impossible to read a single chapter without getting some enargement of view, some novel aspect of one point after another. The book is not one for children—that is to say, children and half-educated people could not understand it—but by those who try to regard the world and humanity from an outside point of view, and are not afraid of seeing their own difficulties met in an unconventional manner, the "Human Machine" will be found as delightful as it has been to me.

The other book is called "The Etchingham Letters," written by Sir Frederick Pollock and Mrs. Fuller Maitland. The letters are written by a retired East Indian official and his sister, an unmarried lady no longer young. They offer no story and no plot; neither of them is in love with anybody; brother and sister are just a pair of highly cultivated gentle-people; they are gentleman and gentlewoman through and through; their letters reveal themselves; the man is a scholar, a lover of books, a lover of the country, an Anglo-Indian of the highest type; the woman is brimming over with humour and with kindliness; she loves books as well as her brother, but from her own poit of view, not from his; she writes letters about things personal, about her commonplace stepmother; her somewhat commonplace brothers; about the people she meets. More charming letters I have never received—I say received because of course they were meant for me especially, and for you especially, dear reader. Pages more filled with delicate epigram and unexpected flashes of wit and keen "bits" of observation one cannot desire. Alas! the book is all too short. I have finished it; it is too short. I must wait at least a year before I ought to read it again. As for the masculine part of it, Sir Richard is a kind of Col. Newcome, with scholarship and the heart of a student added. He makes me recall a loss which I have never ceased to regret—that I was not destined to become a scholar of the good old massive type. I have known a few scholars—there are not many to know—and now that I have been introduced to Sir Richard I know another. I hope he will talk to me again. At present Elizabeth has gone back to him, and they are walking side by side in that pleasant garden in Devonshire which she loves so well, talking at random about books and poetry, Indian heroes, flowers, dogs, and their own relations.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

THE highest honour of the English racing path, the mile amateur championship, has been won by the German rider Paul Albert. English "National" Championships are open to the world, and Paul Albert, last year's champion of Germany and winner of the world's championship at Vienna, is now champion of England. His win at Liverpool last Saturday was very warmly received, (apparently to his surprise, for he is alleged to have expected a booing and a baiting if he won.) In addition to scoring the mile he won the only other amateur championship decided on that day, namely the quarter mile, decisively beating T. Summersgill, who ran second in both events.

A double event was also scored in the professional ranks by S. Jenkins, the Welsh rider, now known as "of London." He had luck in getting into the final in the mile, as the fastest loser, after being beaten in his heat by J. Green, the perennial speedman of Newcastle. In this final, Jenkins caught Green and Gascoyne napping, and sprinted away at a corner and snatched a victory from his astonished companions. He was holder of the quarter mile championship, but did not retain the title as here Green was too good for him, but his win of the five miles championship, put a second event to his credit. The races were not without matters of luck, as Gacoyne pulled his handle-bar out of the socket, and F. W. Chinn fell, as the result of a sudden swerve. The time limit worked without giving trouble, as the mile was set down as 2mins. 45secs., which could worry nobody. The tandem championship at two miles ended in a fizzle, as the time limit in this case was exceeded and the race declared void. The tandem championship has been a farce all through. Instituted last year, it was then a walk over for one pair, and this year has been a greater fiasco, so the N. C. U's decision to abolish the unnecessary event is extremely welcome.

The Prince of Wales has been announced as about to resume his cycling. It will be remembered that last year his riding was completely stopped by the injury to his knee, occasioned by the slip on the stairs which he was unfortunate enough to encounter when visiting Baron Rothschild, at Waddesdon Manor. Now, however, His Royal Highness has completely recovered, and will soon be on the saddle of his tricycle again, until he regains sufficient confidence to use his bicycle. The Prince's cycling is hardly likely to start another Society boom, as the park cycling and parading as a newly acquired art is gone for ever, but the net result of such boom remains, as the cycle is now used by all classes of society, not in its extremely limited sphere as a park hack, but as an agent of rational locomotion on country roads, and as a means of touring a source of never palling pleasure. Park cycling was a craze, and this class of cyclist is no longer crazy.

Considerable indignation has arisen from the non-suiting of a cyclist-plaintiff in an action for damages brought against the driver of a carriage after a collision between the two. The county court judge at Stratford-on-Avon held that the cyclist had no case, as there was no question of the rule of the road. The accident was at a corner. The carriage was driven round on the wrong side, and the cyclist meeting the carriage was injured, as well as having his byoycle ruined. The judge held that as it was a corner, and there was no vehicle in sight, a driver had the right to be where he liked, the rule of the road only being applicable to vehicles about to pass each other. Hitherto this freedom to drive anywhere has always been held to be only applicable to an empty road, with the precaution that at corners, and where other roads join due regard shall be taken to the possibility of unforseen traffic suddenly appearing. It is clear that in this case if the coachman had kept to the left there would have been no smash. The cyclist is however non-suited on the ground that no rule required the coachman to keep to the left. Fortunately this is the sort of ruling that both the N.C.U. and the C.T.C. are keen to combat, and unless it is shewn to be an erroneous one, the whole traffic of the country will be rendered chaotic at every corner of the road.

The adverse twisting of the law against cyclists on possible occasions is a practice being rigorously checked by our patron bodies, the C. T. C. and the N.G.U. A case in point is the recent victory of a rider over two policemen. He charged them with assault, and caused them to be fined—moderately it must be admitted—still the fact of their being fined at all counts for a good deal by way of warning. They alleged that the rider in question had no light. He had one burning dimly. The policemen hawked him off his cycle and that was the assault, because, although lamps are needed, the law so compelling their use only provides the punishment of a summons, and not of arrest. The laying on of hands by a constable is arrest, and as this is not provided for, such arrest constitutes an assault. It is highly technical, of course, but cyclists are getting the knack of straining technicalities in their favour, having been so well and so frequently taught the art of reading the law to the limit of its stretch against themselves.

Cycles are often called silent steeds, but it seldom happens that they are absolutely quiet in their running. It is very rarely that one's machine does not make whirr enough to warn sparrows perching on the road, and the occasions on which a cycle has crept up to and collided with a bird, are almost unprecedented. On an early morning run one may startle hares, and rabbits, but their speedy legs soon scurry them out of the way. An incident with a hare is reported from Scotland, when one of these timid creatures was going all out down a road to escape a cart. Unawares, the hare, doubled into a group of cyclists, and leaped into the lap of a lady rider. She was startled as the hare, and relinquishing her hold on her handle-bars, quietly croppered on to the grass at the road-side, and thus gave the hunted animal its chance of deliverance.

A complicated train of trouble attended a short surreptitious run by a soldier who would be a cyclist. He went on leave without leave, so to speak, hired a bicycle, and on essaying to descend a hill, lost control. Running away, he crashed into a gate at the bottom of the hill, and the gate collapsing he was shot into the river. The machine was ruined, though the rider was only rather bruised and very wet. A crowd collected, and he harangued them with his tale of woe, when a constable stepped forward and placed him under arrest for being a deserter. Verily his cup was full.

There has been a marked advance in favour of luxury in locomotion within recent years. In railway travelling the Pullman Car and splendidly appointed saloon carriage, mark the limit. In cycling the application of pneumatic tyres does the same and has caused thousands to cycle, while carriage owners who have tried the Dunlop Pneumatic Carriage tyres, all agree that an hitherto unobtainable comfort and pleasure is derived from their use.

The most vital portion of the pneumatic tyre is the air chamber, which is more familarly known as the inner tube, and unless this is made of the purest and most elastic india-rubber, it cannot perform its duties properly, or with the best result. The inner tubes used in all Dunlop tyres have now gained a world-wide reputation, and cyclists who wish to have genuine Dunlops would do well to examine not only the inner tube but the outer cover as well; to see that the Company's name and trade mark, without which none are genuine, appears thereon.

The following testimonial, which speaks so highly of the durability and reliability of the Dunlop tyre is one of many such recently received by the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd:—"I have one of your tyres which I have never had punctured and have never taken off the machine, It has been on since 1892 and is almost as good as when first put on the machine." R. K. Jones, 13, North Street, Maryport.

On Saturday June 10th the N.C.U. Professional Championships were decided at New Brighton, when Sydney Jenkins figured very conspicuously, winning the one and five mile championships outgeneralling such old hands as Green, Chinn, Gascoyne etc. The first named however, rode excellently well in the Quarter Mile event which he secured by a few inches from Chinn. Jenkins and Green both rode Dunlop tyres.

Three important Scottish Cycling Union Championships were decided at Glasgow on saturday June 10th, the results being as follows:—Half-mile Amateur, won by J. Caldow, the Glasgow University crack, and Half-mile Professional, won by J. Killacky, of the Forfarshire C.C. These two men subsequently met in a one mile match for the Championship of Scotland, when Caldow won an exciting race by a lenght. Both men rode Dunlop tyres.

GENERAL WESTMACOTT delivered a most spirited and inspiring speech at Kamptee on Wednesday, when all the troops were paraded to witness the decoration of Corporal Smith of the Buffs with the Victoria Cross for his prowess in the action at Bilot. Smith headed his section after being twice severely wounded, did not lie down until ordered to do so, and even then continued firing at the enemy.

REVIEWS.

ROUND THE WORLD ON A WHEEL, by John Foster Fraser (Methuen and Co., 36, Essex St., London), has been brought out in the Colonial Library, with one hundred illustrations. If the public welcomed Mr. Fraser's book with half the pleasure that it evidently gave him to write it, he is a lucky man. He and his bicycling colleagues, if one may so describe Mr. Lunn and Mr. Lowe, were complacently proud of what they had done, when on August 29th, 1898, they returned to London from their wheel round the world. The 774 days they spent on the way were days of right down hard work, and though we regret Mr. Fraser's airy and contemptuous way of looking at most of the various quarters of the world he travelled through, we cannot but admire the pluck and perseverance that carried him over the difficulties. His journey was not without its compensations, for very early in the ride a crowned head, the King of the Belgians, received the travellers with marked attention, invited them to his Castle of Laeken, put the dangers of their tour before them, and expressed admiration for their pluck in disregarding the perils that awaited them. They had a cyclists,' ovation in Vienna, though the Emperor Francis Joseph refrained from interviewing them. But they got used to travellers creating a flutter, and learned to meet counts and countesses with philosophic calmness before they left Europe. Indeed, the most pressing cares seemed the state of the roads and the possibility of food and a decent night's rest. Many a time all three were hopelessly bad, and he must be excused for the prominent position of the records of such hopes and disappointments during the long tour. The journey through the Caucasus and Persia, though wofully tiring, the cyclists having to push or carry their wheels many weary miles, presented many interesting features. Going through the North of India, they stopped at Karachi, which the writer calls the Surbiton of India, Amritsar, Umballa, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, and Calcutta, rode 800 miles on the railway track, besides many miles on the Grand Trunk Road. Mr. Fraser thinks the roads in India from a cyclist's point of view bad, in this differing from Herr Bachmann, the Austrian, who, when cycling round the world in 1898, declared that the Indian roads, taken as a whole, were the best he had met with in any country. The flattering notice hitherto taken of the plucky trio was mild compared to the reception that Calcutta had prepared for them. Six miles away they were met by a Reception Committee, a procession was formed, and at the Bridge at Balia they came in view of an avenue of cycles, every machine-bell tinkled and rattled, and every machinist cheered and waved his hat. They were more impressed than they could express. They started for Calcutta in a half-mile long procession, with thousands of people lining the road, special police on duty keeping the way clear. At Howrah rows of carriages were drawn up for two miles, and kodaks in numbers snapped the cyclists as they rode by. Mounted police gallopped ahead to see that the road was cleared. One of the Calcutta journalists declared that no Viceroy, except Lord Dufferin, ever had such a glorious greeting. They remained a fortnight in Calcutta, apparently happy, busy, and honoured guests. "It was one round of feting." Quite by accident the Mohurrum and a fairly lively earthquake were thrown in, and the cyclists began to take back seats in the minds of the hospitable Calcutta folk. The earthquake compelled public attention, and the travellers decided to move on. Mr. Lowe missed all this fun, for, unfortunately, he had been left behind ill at Raniganj and only joined the others later. The long journey through China was far the most arduous and dangerous of any. The three friends got as far as Ichang through numberless difficulties, being reduced to every stratagem that tact, diplomacy or threats could invent to move on in safety and peace. At Ichang, Lowe and Lunn decided to take steamer to Hankow, while Fraser elected to push on by land alone. We cannot withhold sympathy and admiration for the skill with which he wriggled through the perils and woful dilemmas of this lonely ride. The roads he travelled over justify the remark of the Mandarin, who said that roads in China are good for ten years and bad for ten thousand. The author declares that "cycling over the Alps would be a young lady's comfortable spin compared with wheeling in China." However, Japan was a pleasant contrast and one could envy the travellers their days in that pleasant Empire. At the other side of the Pacific the snow sheds in Nevada and the Nevada desert tried their nerves again, and provided hard work for men and cycles. America was by no means plain sailing, but they reached New York in safety, finding that they were still famous. Sweeter than all fame was the landing in England and the familar tones of their country-Clapham seems to have voiced a welcome first. "Crowds of people were on the look-out. 'Which is th' bloomin' blokes?' shouted one man. 'Them's them' answered another." But they heeded not, they scudded on, and in Piccadilly Circus and Oxford Circus realised that more danger to cyclists lurks than anywhere in the wild tracts through which they had wheeled 19,237 miles.

CASTLE CZVARGAS, by Archibald Birt (Longmans, Green and Co., 39, Paternoster Row, London). This plain story of the romantic adventures of two brothers is told by one of them, the younger and more active of the two. The time of the story is the middle of the 17th century, the heroes are Somersetshire lads, well-skilled in wrestling and sword play, but otherwise not remarkable. By the accident of the death of an uncle in Munich, the elder youth, Daubeney Nutcombe, is sent to Munich to receive moneys left to his mother by her deceased brother. This very simple journey is the beginning of a most unexpected series of adventures. Daubeney accomplishes his errand, but coming back by another way, is waylaid by robbers, his faithful henchman slain, and he himself kept in durance vile in Castle Czvargas, the abode of a Robber Count who terrorises the whole neighbourhood. Finding that Daubeney does not return, his parents are uneasy, and though communication with the Continent is slow and uncertain in those days, decide to send Frank, the younger brother, to hunt him up. How Frank fared, the risks he ran, the actual dangers he encountered, his own imprisonment, the terrible doings within the Robber stronghold, his meeting with a fair maiden in the woods, his struggles for liberty, and the final fate of all the actors in the drama, are described with a spirit that reconciles us to their improbability. We hurry through the tale with redoubled interest as the difficulties surrounding heroes and heroine increase. It is some satisfaction to find that in all the untoward events, skill in games and active exercises of all sorts stand both brothers in good stead. The story is a bright, lively one, a trifle impossible, but absolutely without tedium.

TWO LITTLE RUNAWAYS, by James Buckland (Longmans, Green and Co.). This tale is adapted from an old French story, and though remodelled, with new names, and with some of the characters transformed, it retains quite enough of exciting adventure and fun for the young English public. The naughty madcap boy, Paul, who drives his family frantic with his various escapades, and runs away at nine years' old because his indulgent father, waking up at last to the fact that the child is being clearly spoiled while the rod lies idle, administers a sound whipping for a very desperate escapade. Paul, indignant as well as naughty, flies off into the wide country, and promptly feeling hungry, gets into further trouble by attempting to steal rosy apples. He gets locked up, but induces the little son of his jailer to let him out and to run away with him. On they go, and their many adventures and sorrows fill the pages. Paul, from being an absolutely hopelessly naughty boy, becomes chastened by the experiences he passes through. In true French style he compares the past with the present, and remorsefully longs for his home. From one trouble into another he fails, his little companion, Jemmy, sharing all his misfortunes regretfully, but loyally. Whether it ends well, and how it ends the book will show. It is a story that must interest and delight all children, for it is full of new incidents and "moves on" perpetually. The illustrations are charming—there are over a hundred,—each one comic and well-drawn.

IN GUIANA WILDS, by James Rodway (Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square, London), is one of a new series, the Overseas Library, which aims at "being an interchange between all parts of the Empire without favour, an interchange of records of the life of the English-speaking peoples, and of the Englishmen beyond seas, however imperfect, fragmentary, and modest such records or accounts may be." This particular record is of a Scotchman who goes to Georgetown, Demerara, as clerk in a dry-goods store. It does not seem a romantic start in life, nor is it. Allan Gordon is disappointed, but undismayed he hopes for more promising experiences of the tropics, when a chance of a holiday comes round. The story is really a study of two women. Artemus Ward declared that women were divided into three classes, petticoat Angels, women, and devils. Now, Chloe the half-or quarter caste boviander whom Gordon meets, falls in love with, and promises marriage to, within the first forty-eight hours of his holiday, is of the last class, though he thinks her well within the ranks of the first. It is a pity that the author described the hero as a moral and well principled young man, for under the influence of his high-spirited brown spouse, he develops a fatal facility for tergiversation, and anything but strength of mind. But the more he yielded to her the more tyrannical she became, until one day during one of their quarrels she declared—

"I can be a blackguard if I like: Wasn't my great-grandmother black? And don't you know that black women fight with their men? But you, poor cowardly whites can't lift a finger to a woman. We can beat you, and we do it, too. Look at your sickly white faces. My face always looks the same. When you get fever, we can't bear to look at you. Don't think I am going to nurse you; I would scorn to go near you."

No wonder Gordon lost little time in running away from her and their child, but not before the dry-goods store proprietor had dismissed him. He slipped away up the Essequibo amongst the Indians, and learned with fatal facility to lead the life of the noble savage, which very soon included encumbering himself with another wife. This time it was Yorika, a gentle, impassive womanly person, untroubled by fashionable or indeed any other attire save a dainty head apron. However, he appreciated the repose of mind which he now enjoyed, and hunted with the tribe, while his wife tilled the fields and cooked and made cassava bread. The ambition of the Chief of the tribe leads to terrible tragedies, and the last pages of the book are full of troubles from which we hope to see Gordon and Yorika issue safely. The sketch here of the possibilites of life in Guiana for a young European lad is appalling. We can only hope for the sake of human nature that the quicksands in which this youth sinks do not lie in the path of every one who goes to Demerara. If the other stories of the Overseas Library series are as highly-spiced as this is, the public who invest in it cannot complain of dulness.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE CHURNEY ROAD RAILWAY COLLISION.

A RE-TRIAL.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Court, yesterday, when the case against Joseph Dolben, an engine-driver in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was retried before his lordship and a common jury. The prisoner was charged with having, on the morning of the 10th April last, done a rash and negligent act by running an engine, of which he was in charge, from the Churney Road into the Marine Lines Station, the danger signals being against him at the time. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Young appeared for the defence. The prisoner was tried the other day before another common jury, who could not agree to a verdict, six of them being for an acquittal, and three for a verdict of guilty. His lordship granted a retrial on the application of counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. Kirkpatrick applied that a charge of general negligence be added to the indictment.

Mr. Young opposed the application. This was a retrial on the same charges as before; and to add another charge would be introducing fresh matter into the case. The learned counsel urged that no reason had been shewn why his lordship should not exercise his discretion in favour of the prisoner.

The Chief Justice said that, in adding the charge of general negligence, no new matter would be introduced into the case; and he, therefore, granted the application.

Under the additional charge, the prisoner was charged with driving through the Churney Road station without keeping a proper lookout.

Mr. Kirkpatrick in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner was a driver in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and was charged with doing a rash and negligent act on the morning of the 10th April last, in driving his engine into the Marine Lines station, the danger signals being against him, and thereby causing a collision, which resulted in the deaths of three persons. While a train stood on the line near the Marine Lines station, and the arm of the semaphore was up, showing that there was danger ahead, the prisoner's engine dashed into the rear carriages of the train that stood motionless, telescoped three of the carriages, and caused the deaths of three of the passengers, a man and two children. The prosecution charged that it was the prisoner's rash and negligent act which caused the collision and resulted in the deaths of the three persons. Mr. Kirkpatrick said there were strict rules and regulations published for the servants of the Railway; and the traffic was regulated by a series of signals put up from post to post. The signals are the semaphore signals, the arm of which, when up, indicated danger; and when down, showed that the line was clear. The line was worked on what is called "the absolute block system." There are sections; and as long as a train is within one section, no other train is allowed to enter it and is warned of danger by the arm of the semaphore being raised. These signals were worked by signallers, for whose guidance there is a book of regulations. Every train was signalled in its progress from station to station. The signal is made by the station in rear to the station in advance, and before it was acknowledged by the latter, no train would be allowed to pass on. Besides that, very clear rules are laid down for the guidance of engine-drivers; and they were directed not to trust entirely to signals, but to be vigilant and cautious. When a distant signal was up, the driver was to draw up cautiously inside the signal. This was the case of a train on the up-line from Grant Road to the Colaba station. The station they were concerned with in this case was the Churney Road station. There was a station-master's office, an overbridge, and a signal-box in which the signal-master sat and worked the signals. Between the Churney Road and Marine Lines stations there was a signal called signal No. 1, while a little further on was signal No. 2, called the home signal for the Marine Lines station. From the overbridge at Churney Road, both the signals could be seen. A train could not pass into a station until the arm of the semaphore was lowered. On the morning of the 10th April, No. 74 passenger train, consisting of eleven carriages, arrived at the Churney Road station at 6-55 a.m., when the danger signal was up, and after a moment or two, on the signal No. 1 being lowered, it passed slowly up the line to the Marine Lines station; and the signal was raised again. The train then passed near to signal No. 2. That signal was at danger, and it was not lowered until a previous train had passed on from Marine Lines. While No. 74 train was standing motionless, a light engine came right through the Churney Road station, took no notice of the signal No. 1 which was at danger, and dashed through the No. 74 train which was at a stand-still. The three rear carriages of the train were telescoped and a man and two children were killed. The prosecution said that the collision was the result of the prisoner's rashness and negligence. The prisoner ought not to have passed signal No. 1, in as much as it was at danger. He ought to have paid attention to it; and further, had he paid attention to signal No. 2, which was also up, the collisions would have been avoided. But the signals apart, the prisoner ought to have kept a look-out ahead of him. Had he done so, he would have seen the train that was at a standstill, and the collision would have been averted.

Evidence was then called in the case as at the previous trial.

Several witnesses were examined during the day, but the case for the prosecution had not closed when the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

CRICKET AT POONA.

THE scratch match between Mr. Bond's and Captain Greig's elevens was played off on the Poona Gymkhana ground, the day before yesterday. The former team went in first, and managed to score 101 runs, the chief stand being made by the first two players, Mr. Bond and Captain Braddell, who between them put 53 runs on the score sheet before being separated. Mr. Sale also played a good game for his side and compiled a useful 14. Captain Greig's team showed a stronger front and ran up a total of 137 before being all dismissed. Mr. Bowen's 38 and Capt. Betham's 33 were the best figures of the day, and the stand of these two players added nearly 50 to the book. Capt. Greig 18, Mr. Brogan 17, and Mr. Young 10 were also useful as helping to their final success. A second innings was attempted, but want of time prevented its completion.

The following are the scores:—

MR. BOND'S TEAM.

1st Innings.

Mr Bond, c Sub, b Deas	21
Capt. Braddell, st Young, b Greig	28
Mr E L Sale, st Young, b Betham	14
Mr Wyelie, c and b Greig	5
Major King, b Greig	7
Capt Biddulph, c Greig, b Betham	4
Major Beresford, c and b Betham	1
Mr Duncan, c Martin, b Greig	0
Mr Hutchison, not out	0
Mr Chandler, l b w, b Greig	9
Capt Usborne, c Dangerfield, b Greig	1
Extras	11
Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Bowen	30	18	4	0
Mr Deas	50	17	4	1
Capt Betham	55	30	3	4
Capt Greig	35	25	2	5

2nd Innings.

Major Beresford, c Young, b Deas	1
Mr Usborne, c and b Greieg	31
Mr King, not out	51
Mr Chandler	0
Rest to bat.	
Extras	8
Total	91

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Capt Greig	41	22	0	2
Mr Deas	55	43	1	1
Capt Betham	15	21	0	0

CAPTAIN GREIG'S TEAM.

1st Innings.

Mr Brogan, l b w, b Sale	17
Capt Greig, c and b Sale	18
Mr Deas, c Beresford, b Bond	8
Major Martin, c Wyllie, b Bond	0
Mr Young, c Hutchinson, b Sale	10
Mr Bowen, b Bond	38
Capt Betham, c Bond, b Wyllie	33
Capt Bolton, b Bond	4
Mr Benwell, b Wyllie	0
Mr Dangerfield, b Bond	6
Aga Shah Rukh Shah, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	137

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Sale	75	33	5	3
Mr Bond	85	49	5	5
Mr Wyllie	50	35	0	2
Mr Hutchinson	10	11	0	0

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	1	0	12
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	1
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	3
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	3	4	85
Total plague deaths to date	46,817	40,747	
Same date last year	6	1	77

THE SANTA CRUZ TRAGEDY.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

THE INJURED MAN'S CONDITION.

MANY contradictory stories concerning the Santa Cruz tragedy, of Wednesday night, have been circulated, but we believe that the statements we have published cover the facts of the affair, so far as is possible for anyone at the present time to know. There seems to be little doubt that the unfortunate husband came down from Igatpuri to Santa Cruz fully determined to take extreme measures. The near approach of his wife's accouchement is said to have been a matter which had given him great concern, and it is probable his prolonged mental suffering rendered him temporarily insane. It may be he went to Santa Cruz, without intending to use the revolver except in the event of his being molested, in the hope that he might make a final appeal to his wife. He appears to have approached the bungalow, which is known as "Delta Cottage," at about dinner-time. The bungalow is, as is the case with most bungalows in the suburbs, built on a masonry plinth forming a wide verandah, to which access is obtained by four flights of five or six steps. A description of the building given by one who is acquainted with it, says that one flight of steps leads direct into what was Mrs. Gregory's dressing-room. Some little distance from and almost in front of the latter flight of steps is a cadjan and canvas built outhouse. At the hour abovementioned one-half of the door, leading from the compound to the dressing-room door, was open, and the ayah was sitting outside on the top steps looking away towards the high road to the west. Mrs. Gregory, who was attired in a black skirt and white bodice, had just dressed for dinner and was arranging her hair in front of a looking-glass to the right of the door. Captain Iremonger was also in the room, which was well lighted, and was standing with his back to and with his arm resting on the closed half of the portal.

Police investigations show this to be the position of affairs at the time Mr. Gregory came on the scene, having, it is supposed, entered the compound from the north on the side nearest the railway station. When close to the bungalow or while ascending the steps leading to the door he fired the first chamber of a revolver he was carrying at Captain Iremonger. The ayah states that on hearing the shot she ran down from the steps to the compound, but the other servants, thinking the noise only resembled something having been knocked down and broken, did not take any notice. The first shot fired by Mr. Gregory did not take effect, and was found embedded in the opposite wall of the dressing-room by the police. Captain Iremonger, on hearing the shot, appeared to have slightly changed his position before the husband again fired, this time with better aim, as the bullet entered his left side an inch or so to the left of the heart. Captain Iremonger finding he was wounded placed his hand to his side and ran through the house and escaped into the compound by way of the rear flight of steps. He there fell down a few feet from the house, and on his calling for assistance, Mrs. Gregory ran out to him. She called out to a servant to fetch some whisky for the injured man. A servant came up with a lighted hurricane lamp, but as he was approaching the scene he heard more shots fired, and at once flung away the lantern, and ran away. Mr. Gregory had followed his wife through the apartments into the compound, and seeing her attending Captain Iremonger, fired two or three shots at her. Two entered her left side, and she fell down dead. Death, according to medical testimony, must have been instantaneous. Captain Iremonger, seeing Mrs. Gregory's body fall, feigned death, and in the excitement and confusion caused by the other servants, Mr. Gregory made good his escape. He appears to have made straight across country for the seashore. When his body was found his clothes were all torn and stained from his flying across the flats and intervening hedges.

Captain Iremonger, on rising, went away in the direction of Bandora. When he reached the toll-bar on the Khar Road, he complained of feeling weak, and the native in charge of the toll house told him to lie down. To him Captain Iremonger explained that he had been wounded, and that his *memsaheb* had been killed. He asked the toll-bar keeper to send for assistance to the Bandora police. Captain Iremonger complained of thirst and asked for water, and was supplied with two bottles of sodawater, and accommodated on a bed of gunny-bags in the hut, pending the arrival of the police. Mr. Francis, the Head Constable of the Bandora Police, on arrival, had Captain Iremonger carried by natives on a charpoy to Dr. De Monte's dispensary at Bandora. There he was attended to during the night. The bullet was found to have taken a downward course towards the spine. It could not be exactly located or extracted, seeing the then condition of the wounded man. The wound was, however, dressed, and despite the fact that there was a good deal of hæmorrage, he was considered to be fit to be conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where he still lies in a serious condition. It has not yet been deemed prudent to extract the bullet, but on enquiries last evening our representative learnt that the injured man's condition was more hopeful. The indiscretion of Captain Iremonger remaining with another man's wife so near to the home of the injured husband has been much commented upon. But it is stated to have been his intention to leave the country altogether so soon as his retirement from the Army had been effected, taking Mrs. Gregory with him.

From an inquiry at St. George's Hospital, last night, it appears that the injured man's condition was slightly better than the previous day.

The deposition of Captain Iremonger taken down by Mr. Raje, Second Class Magistrate at Bandora, on Wednesday night, is very short. Captain Iremonger stated that before the dinner hour he and Mrs. Gregory were standing in the north room of the bungalow, when Mr. Gregory rushed into the room and fired a shot at him. Captain Iremonger ran out of the room into the compound, and Mrs. Gregory followed him. Whilst Mrs. Gregory was supporting him, Mr. Gregory fired three shots at her and killed her. Captain Iremonger then ran away for protection to the toll bar, where, he said, he was kindly treated. His age was thirty-seven. That was he had to say.

EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST.

On Thursday, an inquest was held by Mr. Wood, Second Class Magistrate of Thana, touching the death of Mr. Gregory, when the following evidence was adduced:—

Mr. Samuel John Sarjant, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Ry., said:—I knew the deceased George Gregory intimately since 1887. I have received the letter found in his pocket and intended for me, and recognise the handwriting. I saw and identified his body this morning in Captain Prall's bungalow. He was a very shy, reserved man. He had been very much unhinged and greatly distressed since Christmas last. I cannot account for his having taken his own life. I never knew him to do anything rash. I can only account for his suicide by supposing that he must have been more or less out of his mind.

Mr. Henry Chinnock Ladford, Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, deposed on oath:—I have identified the body of George Gregory to-day in Captain Prall's compound. I knew him very well for a number of years. He was rather a taciturn, shy sort of man, and reserved. Ever since his wife left him about January, he has been very much upset. I cannot account at all for his committing suicide, and when I heard of it on arrival in office this morning, I did not believe it. It seems to me that it must have been a sort of sudden wave of temporary insanity. He has had opportunities of acting against Captain Iremonger before if he had wanted to shoot him.

Mr. Wood recorded his verdict as under:—I find that the deceased George Gregory committed suicide by shooting himself through the head while in a state of temporary insanity.

No inquest was held on Mrs. Gregory, but the police authorities took the statements of several of the servants. The evidence revealed that Mr. Gregory first shot at Captain Iremonger, and missing his aim fired a second time, the bullet striking him near the heart. He staggered out into the compound, followed by Mrs. Gregory, who called to the servants to bring whisky. While bending over him, she was shot dead by her husband. The police found three empty cartridges and one loaded cartridge in the compound, while a bill was found in Mr. Gregory's possession showing he had quite recently had his revolver repaired at a gunsmith's at Bombay.

From further inquires made at Bandora and Santa Cruz, it appears that Captain Iremonger remained till midnight at the toll-bar, where he had run for, protection and where, as he stated in his deposition, he was kindly treated. Dr. De Monte was sent for and about 1 o'clock in the morning a carriage drove up to that gentleman's bungalow on Bandora Hill, summoning him at once to the scene of the tragedy. Dr. De Monte started from his residence, and when he arrived at his dispensary, on the way he was informed by some policemen that Captain Iremonger was being brought there on a charpoy and that he (the doctor) should wait to receive him at the dispensary. Dr. De Monte, however, proceeded towards Santa Cruz, and on the way near the Khar village, he met Captain Iremonger being carried on a charpoy. The doctor went up to him, when Captain Iremonger requested him to go at once and attend Mrs. Gregory first. He also told the doctor to take charge of his jewellery box, which he said was lying on the dressing table, and to look after his pony. Dr. De Monte proceeded, and on reaching the toll chowkey, he was joined by Mr. Raje, Second Class Magistrate, Mr. Fernandez, Assistant Surgeon, and a Police Jemadar. They all went to the spot, and found Mrs. Gregory lying in the compound at the rear of the bungalow in a pool of blood with her faithful terrier sitting beside her. The little animal would not allow any of them to touch his mistress. With great difficulty and with the assistance of the servants, the party succeeded in frightening away the animal. Dr. De Monte then proceeded to examine Mrs. Gregory, who was lying dead with her face downwards, and was bleeding from her nose and mouth. There were three gun-shot wounds on the right side of the back under the shoulder, one or two bullets emerging to the other side through the heart and lungs. Death must have been instantaneous. She was in evening dress, and had a gold bangle in one of her hands. After examining her Dr. De Monte requested the police to take the body inside the bungalow. This,

they said, could not be done until the inquest was held. The body was then corned up, and allowed to remain where it was during the night. Dr. De Monte, Mr. Fernandes, and Mr. Raje then returned to Bandora to see Captain Iremonger, who had been detained in Dr. De Monte's dispensary. Here he was attended to during the night. It may be stated that before Captain Iremonger was removed from the toll chowkey, Mr. Raje, Second Class Magistrate, tried to take down his deposition, but he refused to say anything then. At the dispensary, under persuasion of Dr. De Monte, he made a short statement, which was recorded by the Magistrate. All he said in his deposition was that he was a captain, retired British service, aged thirty-seven, residing at Santa Cruz; that he was with Mrs. Gregory standing in the north room of the bungalow before the dinner hour, when Mr. Gregory, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, residing at Ignipari, rushed into the room, and fired a shot at him. He ran out of the room into the compound, followed by Mrs. Gregory. Whilst Mrs. Gregory was supporting him, Mr. Gregory fired three shots at her and killed her. Deponent then went away to the toll-bar near Bandora, for protection, where he was most kindly treated. That was all, he said, he had to say.

About 6 o'clock on the following morning, Dr. De Monte sent for Dr. Prall, and they both decided to send him to hospital. An ambulance was brought, and he was conveyed to Bandora station, whence he was by the mail train taken to Bombay. Dr. Prall accompanied him, and took him to St. George's Hospital. About 10 o'clock, Dr. Grayfoot and Dr. De Monte went to Santa Cruz and arranged for the funeral of Mrs. Gregory. After the coffin, containing her remains, was placed in the hearse, an inventory of all the things in the house was taken and the bungalow was locked and sealed.

While the funeral ceremony over the dead was going on, information was received that the dead body of a European was found at the seashore near Danda, and that the Second Class Magistrate had gone there. Dr. Grayfoot and Dr. De Monte started for Danda. On the way they were met by Mr. Clubby, Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police. The latter informed them that he was going to fetch a G. I. P. Railway officer to have the body identified. On reaching the spot, Dr. De Monte found that the body had been identified by Mr. Fisher, an officer in the Forest Department, who knew Mr. Gregory. The body was lying flat on the back, the clothes being entirely drenched in water. The face had been disfigured to a certain extent. There was a gun shot (exit) wound on the forehead. On examining his clothes, some letters and bank notes were found in the pockets. Dr. De Monte tried to open the mouth, but could not do so, as "rigor mortis" had set in. The body was removed to Mr. Fisher's bungalow at Pali Hill, where it was kept, pending the arrangements being made for the burial.

It appears that after leaving the Delta Cottage, Mr. Gregory took a short cut across the paddy fields, to the seashore. He got into the water, placed the muzzle of the revolver to his mouth, and fired. The bullet, passing upwards in its course, emerged on the forehead. It is also supposed that he got into the water to drown himself in case the shot failed to take his life. This theory is supported by the fact that the revolver was not found, having been dropped in water after the shot had been fired.

QUEEN MARY'S DESPATCH BOX.

THE HAMILTON CASKET.

Among the hereditary treasures preserved at Hamilton Palace there is one of singular historic interest, the identity of which, accidentally revealed by the perusal of a paper among its contents, has remained unsuspected during many years. The object in question is a silver casket which, for more than two centuries, has been an heirloom of the House of Hamilton, and which as appears from the testimony of the documents aforesaid, is none other than the celebrated casket wherein were once enclosed the letters which, justly, or unjustly, have so gravely affected the fame of Mary, Queen of Scots. Among historians of the present day (says Lady Baillie-Hamilton, writing in the June number of *Macmillan's Magazine*) Mr. Henderson has noted the possible authenticity of the Hamilton casket; but as it appears that he has never personally inspected it, the grounds on which he declines to accepts its identification can hardly be accepted as conclusive. The important and interesting paper, of the existence of which none of the authorities above quoted appears to have been aware, and which circumstantially confirms the various surmises as to the destiny of the casket, was disclosed by the merest accident during a visit paid to Hamilton Palace in the course of the autumn of last year. I had asked to be allowed to see the ring bequeathed by Queen Mary to Lord John Hamilton, and it was accordingly produced for my inspection by its custodian, Mr. Duncan Barr, in the muniment-room of the palace. My attention was at once drawn to the great beauty of the silver casket in which it is kept, but concerning which no details were believed to have been preserved. It so happened, however, that while examining the various replies contained in the box, I asked a question as to the purport of some papers which had apparently lain in it unnoticed and uncared during many years.

ITS HISTORY.

The first that was opened was a letter written by James, first Duke of Hamilton, to his servants on the night before his execution in Palace Yard; while the second proved to be none other than the history of the casket itself, and it as follows:—"This silver box guilded and carved with the arms of Her Grace Duchess of Hamilton on it, was the box that caryed letters and tokens by my messenger to and against between Queen Mary of Scotland and the Earle of Bothwell. Which my Lady Marquis of Douglas, mother to William, Duke of Hamilton, bought from a papist, having then the Queen's arms upon it, and put her own arms thereon, and afterwards having left all her Exe Eie [personal property] to her son Lord James, her plate was all sold to a goldsmith, and the Duchess of Hamilton being told by My Lady Marquis that the said box did once belong to the Queen, Her Grace bought the same from the goldsmith, and at the Duke's desire put out my Lady Marquis' arms and put Her Grace's own arms on the same. This box had two keys, whereof the Queen kept one and the Earle of Bothwell the other; but Her Grace only received one of them and believes my Lady Marquis had never the other."

WHAT THE CASKET IS LIKE.

The casket, which is exceptionally beautiful, both in design and execution, is pronounced to be a specimen of French work of the early part of the sixteenth century. But it seems also to show indications of Italian influence, and may possibly have been wrought by one of the Florentine artificers who were brought to Paris by Catherine de Medici, while the scroll decoration of the lid bears a close resemblance in detail to the tooling on a book which once belonged to her, and which, stamped with her cipher and crown, is now preserved in the British Museum. The lid, which is slightly arched, is covered with fine raised scroll-work, divided into compartments by raised bands, and both the scroll-work and bands have been gilded. The sides and ends of the box are divided by similar bands into panels, which are filled in with tracery of birds, dogs, and animals, branches and leaves; but no signs of gilding remain either on the panels or on the groundwork of the lid. The casket is hinged at one of the short ends of the oblong, and on the opposite end there is affixed a small case, containing the lock, with a sliding front which it was necessary to push aside before key could be inserted. The lock was attached to the box by four small looped wires or rods, and there can be no doubt whatever that it has been forced open with considerable violence, for not only has the lock been torn off, but the loops of the wires have been driven completely through the outside of the casket. The arms of the Duchess of Hamilton are engraved in the centre panel on one side, and are placed over an evident escutcheon. In the smaller panels on either side there are four little silver loops, designed, as it would appear, for handles; and on the under side there are two hall-marks, which have been recognised by an expert as the mark of a French silversmith, consisting of a distinctive sigh surmounted by a fleur-de-lys and a crown.

THE QUESTION OF IDENTITY.

The one point only where the proofs of identity fail is with regard to the initials and crown of Francis; these are wanting in the Hamilton casket, for which reason its authenticity was repudiated by Laing. That they were engraved on the original coffer has been generally accepted by historians, although it may be observed that Buchanan alone apparently of those who actually inspected it, has recorded their existence. They are, moreover, not mentioned in the original Latin of his "Detectio," but appear for the first time in a memorandum to the Scots version of that work, which cannot with absolute certainty be attributed to him.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanee, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Telegrams for Hawaii, Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.
Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.
Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.
Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.
Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.
Cable laid from Swakopmund as head of Walfish Bay to Mossamedes and to Capetown.
Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.
Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.
Shanghai wires lines through Kiangsi province and coast line south of Amoy both interrupted.
Telegrams for Southern China, will suffer delay, unless marked via Cable from Shanghai.
All Burma lines right.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

A THOUSAND DAYS IN THE ARCTIC.

Under this title, Messrs. Harper and Brothers publish, in two substantial and handsome volumes, Mr. F. G. Jackson's account of his memorable expedition to Franz Josef Land—an expedition made possible by the liberality of Mr. Alfred Harmsworth. The story Mr. Jackson has to tell is the remarkable one of a three years' sojourn amid the ice-floes of the Far North. "Few explorers," says Sir Leopold M'Clintock, in the preface he contributes to the work, "have ever had the opportunity of passing three consecutive years in the Arctic regions, remote from human beings. I cannot recall any instance of this having ever been done, when escape from it was possible. Yet this feat Jackson and his companions cheerfully accomplished, though they had a yearly opportunity of returning by the 'Windward.'" The original object of the expedition, which left England in July, 1894, was to make a thorough exploration of Franz Josef Land, then but newly discovered—"only some parts of its southern shores being then known, and the hope being reasonably entertained that it might extend far to the northward, and therefore afford facilities for a nearer approach to the North Pole than had hitherto been accomplished." As we now know, Mr. Jackson, when he came to study the geographical formation of the Land, discovered that it consisted of numerous islands, none of them of any great dimensions. The idea of making further progress northwards was, consequently, abandoned, and Mr. Jackson set himself to conduct an exhaustive scientific examination of the Land in which he found himself.

It is as a record of these researches, contained in the diary kept by Mr. Jackson from day to day, that the volumes before us are valuable and welcome. "This," says the writer, "is an unvarnished tale of a thousand consecutive days spent in the Arctic, printed almost word for word as it was written—while the facts and impressions were fresh in my memory—in our hut, or tent, when on sledging and boating journeys." The result is a narrative which undoubtedly, from the point of view of the general reader, errs a little on the sides of the diffuse and the trivial, but, in the eyes of the student and the savant, is all the more useful and acceptable. The diaries would have borne some further pruning, but the work, taken as a whole, is an important contribution to the literature of world-exploration. It is, naturally and necessarily a mine of information on the subject of Arctic phenomena, and in that respect almost carries away the palm from Nansen's famous narrative. Nansen, it will be recollected, gave in his volumes a description of his meeting with Mr. Jackson on Franz Josef Land in 1896. It is interesting to read Mr. Jackson's account of the incident—almost as historical, in its way as the meeting of Sir H. M. Stanley and Dr. Livingstone. Says Mr. Jackson:—

Just after dinner Armitage came rushing in to tell me that through his field-glass he could see a man on the floe to the S.S.E. of Cape Flora, about four miles off. I could hardly believe it, such a thing seemed utterly impossible, and thought he had mistaken a walrus on the ice for a man; but having got a glass I could see he was correct. . . . I got a gun with all speed, and firing off a shot on the bank to endeavour to arrest the stranger's attention, I started off to meet him coming across the ice, having placed Armitage on the roof of the hut to direct my course, as the high hummocky ice hid him from me when I got down upon the floe. On nearer approach I shouted to him and waved my cap. . . . On our approaching each other about three miles distant from the land I saw a tall man on ski with roughly-made clothes and an old felt hat on his head. He was covered with oil and grease, and black from head to foot. I at once concluded from his wearing ski that he was no English, but that he must be a man from some Norwegian walrus sloop who had come to grief, and wintered somewhere on Franz Joseph Land, in very rough circumstances. His hair was very long and dirty, his complexion appeared to be fair, but dirt prevented me from being sure on the point, and his beard was straggly and dirty also. We shook hands heartily, and I expressed the greatest pleasure at seeing him. I inquired if he had a ship? "No," he replied, "my ship is not here"—rather sadly I thought—and then he remarked, in reply to my question, that he had only one companion, who was at the floe edge. It then struck me that his features, in spite of the black grease and long hair and beard, resembled Nansen, whom I had met once in London before he started in 1893 and I exclaimed: "Arent you Nansen?" To which he replied, "Yes, I am Nansen." With much heartiness I shook him warmly by the hand and said: "By Jove I'm d——d glad to see you," and congratulated him on his safe arrival.

Nowadays nobody travels without photographic apparatus, and Mr. Jackson, happily, is no exception to the rule. Hence the wealth of pictorial illustration in these volumes, most of the pictures being the work of the camera, and all of them of the greatest possible value as well as interest. Mr. Jackson also furnishes five original maps. Altogether, we have here a worthy commemoration of a very notable achievement.

THE RACIAL WAR MYTH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A recent Resident at Krugersdorp writes:—What will be the attitude of Dutchmen in Cape Colony and in the Orange Free State towards Great Britain in the event of war with the Transvaal? Are they actually prepared to fight for their kinsmen across the Vaal, or will they be content with giving them "moral support"? Upon the answer to this question the next move of the Imperial Government will mainly depend. To coerce the Transvaal alone is a simple matter, whatever believers in the invincibility of the Boers may say to the contrary, but whether our present Government has nerve enough to risk a war between British and Dutch is another question altogether.

The belief that any attempt on our part to solve the Transvaal problem by force will be the signal for a great racial war in South Africa is so widespread, and has been so carefully fostered by a certain section of the Press, that it may be worth while to inquire upon what grounds it is based. Why, in the first place, should our Dutch fellow-subjects in Cape Colony become rebels in order to maintain the present regime in the Transvaal? They have no political grievances of their own to fight about. On the contrary, they have, at the present moment, more than their fair share of influence in the Cape Parliament. Whether the result of a racial conflict might be, their position could hardly be improved; while an unsuccessful revolt would be altogether disastrous to them. If then, they are really prepared to actively oppose any coercion of the Transvaal it must be purely from a sentiment of kinship with the Boers. But is this sentiment sufficiently powerful to cause the Cape Dutchman to embark on such a quixotic undertaking? I venture to doubt it. We must remember that for many years now the gulf between the Dutch farmers at the Cape and the Transvaal Boers has been steadily widening, thanks to the narrow-minded policy of President Kruger. The high duties levied by the Transvaal on Cape produce have hit the Western Province farmers very hard. It is well-known, too, that President Kruger has persistently favoured Hollanders at the expense of Cape Dutchmen. As an instance of the strong resentment shown by the Colony at the arbitrary acts of the Transvaal Government it is only necessary to recall the case of the closing of the Vaal drifts in 1896, when that occasion it was the Cape Government which urged Mr. Chamberlain to dispatch an ultimatum to President Kruger, and which actually consented to bear half the cost of a military expedition, if necessary. In fact, the history of Transvaal mis-government, so far as it has affected the Cape Dutchman, shows clearly that the latter, if he has but little sympathy with the Uitlanders, has no great love for the Kruger regime at Pretoria. It is, no doubt, perfectly true that the Dutch population of Cape Colony do not want war, and we may rely upon the Bond majority putting certain obstacles in the way. But this is, of course, a vastly different thing from actual revolt. The majority of Cape Dutchmen have far too keen an eye for their own interests to enter upon an almost hopeless struggle solely for the benefit of the Boer-Hollander clique in the Transvaal. With the burghers of the Orange Free State the case is somewhat different. In endeavouring to forecast their attitude we must not forget that by the treaty to Potchefstroom they have bound themselves to join the Transvaal in resisting unjustifiable attack; and they could do so without incurring the penalties of rebellion to which their kinsmen in the Colony would be subject. But would they regard our forcible intervention in the Transvaal as an unjustifiable attack on its independence? On the whole, I believe the evidence points the other way. The Free State Boers are more enlightened and more reasonable than the Boers of the Transvaal. Their generous treatment of aliens has shown pretty clearly that they do not sympathise with the repressive legislation of the Transvaal Government, while they are under no pleasing delusion as to the decline of the Paramount Power in South Africa. It has probably been a provision of the present crisis which has caused President Steyn during the last year or two to firmly decline the proposals of President Kruger for a still closer alliance between the two Republics. The Free State will use every effort to maintain peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal, but failing that, she will probably decline to share the fate of her sister Republic.

The probability of a racial war in South Africa has, I firmly believe, been greatly exaggerated by Boer sympathisers, both in England and at the Cape, who hope by this means to strengthen President Kruger's hands and intimidate the Imperial Government. Unfortunately these tactics have been partly successful. The bare possibility of such a catastrophe has led many moderate people at home, naturally in favour of a firm policy in South Africa, to advocate "time and patience." In fact, had this "bogey" not been raised the Transvaal problem would have been settled long ago.

But, it may be asked, what is the meaning of such meetings as that at Burghersdorp. Cape Colony, on the 7th inst., where a resolution was passed condemning the policy of Great Britain, and where a certain minister of the Dutch Reformed Church devided the threats of the Imperial Government as the harmless talk of a man with an unloaded gun. Can we afford to ignore such expressions of opinion? Most decidedly not. But what is the real origin of such outbursts? Is it mere sympathy with the Transvaal? Or is it that a section of the ignorant up-country Dutchmen are beginning to believe that England's power is waning, and that perhaps one day she be ousted from South Africa altogether? This may be ousted from South Africa altogether? This is where the real danger of a racial struggle for supremacy comes in. We shall not promote a war between British and Dutch by coercing the Transvaal, but we may eventually do so by continuing the present policy of inaction and drift. The belief is slowly gaining ground that after all South Africa may in the future be Dutch and not English.

THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

SIR JOHN STAINER'S RETIREMENT.

A MUSICAL CAREER.

WHAT OPENINGS ARE THERE?

It has been announced that Sir John Stainer is about to retire from the Professorship of Music in the University of Oxford, which he has occupied now for ten years. The Professor is better known in London as Dr. Stainer, for so many years organist at St. Paul's Cathedral. It is not, of course, to be supposed that the career of the distinguished musician is at an end. Sir John Stainer is still well on the right side of sixty, and may hope to live to do many years of good work yet.

Few living men know more of the ins and outs of the musical world than he does, and he has no hesitation whatever in saying that the profession is altogether overstocked. His straightway begins to enumerate cases that have come under his own observation in which musicians of character and considerable attainments have been reduced to the verge of starvation by want of employment.

"How is that to be accounted for?" was the question. "The country has certainly developed its musical tastes immensely of late years. There must be far greater demand for musical talent than there used to be."

"Yes; but the supply has increased even more rapidly than the demand. The profession has become fashionable. Members of the aristocracy have been adopting it, and the Royal Academy and the Royal College of Music and other institutions of the kind are turning out musicians by the hundred. Young people are flocking into the proffession in crowds, the vast majority of them without the remotest chance of even moderate success."

Such a fashionable has the musical profession for some minds, that it is, Sir John Stainer says, the commonest thing for young people deliberately to abandon the most promising openings in other directions for the sake of it, and notwithstanding all remonstrances, to set out on a career which experienced on-lookers know perfectly well can never yield them bread and cheese.

"A youth who is fond of music, perhaps has composed one or two drawing room ballads, and his friends, of course, rapturously applaud them. He is flattered into the belief that he is

A BORN COMPOSER,

and he resolves to seek fame and fortune by his musical talent. Why," exclaims her Majesty's Inspector of Training Colleges, "there are hardly half a dozen composers in England who can live by writing music!" and he proceeds to mention, one after another, composers whose names are well known, but who, to his certain knowledge, never emerge from mere hand to mouth struggle for existence.

"Or," he continues, "a young fellow has a tolerably good voice, and at local concerts generally gets an encore. His good-natured friends assure him on all hands that his vocal powers are something quite out of the common, and that he really ought to be in the profession. And mind you," continues Sir John Stainer, "if a young man has a really good voice, it will always be a living for him. You may state that unhesitatingly."

"Ah, but then, of course, so much depends on what you mean by a really good voice. You must have had a very extensive experience in the critical way, Sir John Stainer?"

"Yes, for many years past I dare say I have examined on an average more than a thousand voices a year. During the past thirteen years I suppose I have tested something like fifteen thousand voices."

"And how many really first-rate ones have you discovered?"

"Oh, perhaps five and twenty."

Five and twenty possible successes, and fourteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-five doomed to pretty certain failure, or at any rate, destitute of any qualifications as leading professional singers. These it may be added, would be male and female voices.

All this, no doubt, is very discouraging, and it shows very strikingly the folly of young people resolving to adopt the musicle profession without the utmost care and caution. On the other hand it does not show, and it is not intended to show, that music does not present a very fair field to those who are well qualified for it by real talent, and who are willing to do decidedly and energetically whatever circumstances may demand of them. For all but the highest talent the musical profession must generally be a career including

A GOOD DEAL OF STRUGGLE AND DIFFICULTY.

But where there is real ability, even though it may not be first-rate, the profession may be made to afford those who are not afraid of hard work an honourable career, and a moderate income, if they will only go prudently to work.

"No person who is not altogether exceptionally endowed," says Sir John Stainer, "should think of the musical profession as a career, without preparing to become a teacher as well as a performer. Many people appear to think that what success I have attained has come to me without effort, and that I have always had an easy and pleasant course," continued the Government Musical Inspector of Training Colleges. "They don't know the long years I taught music to children and all sorts and conditions of pupils."

There are very few, he declares, who can get along at all satisfactorily without taking pupils, and the higher their qualifications the better, of course. If at all possible, an ordinary University degree should be secured, as a guarantee of general culture. It gives status, and opens the way into circles where an uneducated man would hardly be received, while, of course, the possession of a University degree frequently turns the scale in favour of a competitor for an appointment.

"But," continues Sir John Stainer, "whatever may be thought of the necessity for a University career for a musician, it is absolutely essential to any fair chance of success in this sphere that musical education should be thorough, and a course of two or three years at the Royal Academy of Music, or the Royal College of Music, or some other of the best of the musical schools, is indispensably necessary for the vast majority of musical aspirants. A very clever instrumentalist or a fine vocalist may do without it, but it is painfully common for even clever and accomplished musicians to fail almost entirely to get engagements, and those who are not good all-round musicians, and who cannot or will not take to teaching, and whatever else may be required of them, are almost certain to find their course very difficult and painful."

Sir John Stainer always earnestly deprecates the idea now being so readily accepted, that the study of music, however thoroughly it may be carried out, and upon however broad a basis, can, in itself, be said to constitute an education. The study of music, he says however deep or wide,

CAN NEVER SUPERSEDE OR BE A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MENTAL

training of an ordinary education. The only exception to this rule is to be found sometimes in men of extraordinary creative genius. If we have a Bach, or a Schubert, or a Beethoven, whose absolute slavery to their art precludes a wide general culture, we have on the other hand, a Mendelssohn, a Schumann, and a Wagner, whose mental attainments were pre-eminent. The Oxford Professor does not regard with much favour the very common practice of sending young musical students abroad for the completion of their education. Simply for musical education, at any rate, he considers that the resort to foreign institutions is now wholly unnecessary.

"As a matter of fact, England has now for such a long time attracted many of the best teachers from the Continent that our leading institutions have all the musical advantages that can be gained abroad, both as regards methods of teaching and system of administration."

At the same time, he is inclined to think that a certian amount of a student's time may with great advantage be passed on the Continent before commencing professional studies at home—"if young, in order to learn; if older, and having received a good musical education here, to criticise. In cases where some of our advanced pupils have been sent abroad to Paris, Berlin Dresden and Vienna, and other places, in order to hear the best performances of the best music and criticise, then the result has been excellent."

It is understood that Sir John Stainer, while retiring from the Professorship of Music in the University of Oxford at the end of the present term, will continue to hold the Inspectorship of Music under the Education Department.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th July 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes
Turkey	6	12	28 p.m.	14	56
Teheran	7	2	16 p.m.	0	25
Suez	7	2	55 p.m.	0	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 7th July, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	22	—	2
" Karachi	0	23	—	5
" Madras	0	41	—	4

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Dr. MALLET.

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Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great satisfaction that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.
Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Medecin en chef
de l'Hospice de la Charité de Marseille.

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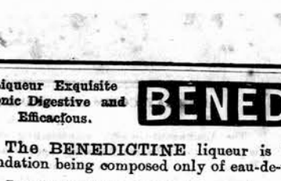
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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

It is said that Arabs first made butter. They were carrying milk in skins on the backs of camels, and the steady jogging churned the fluid into butter.

Miss Marie Corelli is reported to have taken a house at Stratford for a considerable term, and, naturally, rumour has it that she intends to turn out another novel during her stay in Shakespeare's country.

Somnambulism has become an epidemic in Wellington, New Zealand, and most of the sleep-walkers are women, who are found in various conditions of deshabille, aimlessly wandering about, utterly indifferent to wind or weather.

One of the most interesting carpets in the world was made by the Empress Frederick of Germany. It has figured in almost every important event in her family. Her husband's coffin rested on it, and all her children knelt or stood on it when they were confirmed and married.

Engagement rings among the Egyptians were always made of iron, symbolising the mutual sacrifice of liberty. One of the earliest gems used in the engagement rings was a loadstone which was supposed to indicate the force of attraction which drew the maiden from her own family into another.

Even the hats are trimmed with infinitesimally narrow tucks set closely together, and with sequined net, on which every one of the little discs are sewn by hand. The brims are lined with tucked chiffon, that has to be prepared by hand labour, for the nature of the material forbids the use of the sewing-machine.

The belief that Friday is a day of bad luck arose from varied reasons. One superstition is that it was on Friday Adam and Eve ate the fatal apple, and then it is agreed that Christ was crucified on Friday. It is believed to be bad luck to cut the finger-nails on Friday, and manicurists say their business is lightest on that day.

Sarah Bernhardt retires during the summer to her favourite seaside resort at Belle Isle, and tries to live as natural a life as possible. She feeds the hens, rides a bicycle, and runs about the shore barefooted. She once got the coast fishermen to let her down a sheer precipice over an abyss of water, so that she might realise what it was to be alone with primeval chaos. She knows no fear.

The breaking of a looking-glass to most people is an evil omen, and they cannot be persuaded out of the belief that some member of the family will die before the year is up. It is said the cracking of a mirror hanging beside a picture of Josephine led Napoleon to regard her as a doomed woman and that he then began to consider a second wife.

Don't shut out the sunshine from your houses. Never mind if the curtains and carpets do become a little faded, for sunlight means health, and therefore should be allowed an entrance. It is specially important to admit sunshine into our bed-rooms if we would have our sleep as resting and invigorating as it ought to be.

A tough old gentleman of seventy years in Pesth, Hungary, persuaded a girl of seventeen to marry him. He was rich, and the bride thought he would soon die. To her wonder he seemed to get tougher and tougher, and they lived together for thirty years, until about three months ago, when the wife died he is about to marry again, and this time he has his eye on a damsel of twenty-five.

Society generally, and women especially, are croquet mad just now, and they have reduced it to a tremendous science that robs it a good deal of that frivolity of spirit that used to characterise it as "young ladies' own pet method for obtrusive flirtation." Now, however, people are in deadly earnest over it as they are over golf or billiards, and the most hideous and alarming rules are adhered to with disconcerting pertinacity by all and sundry.

A very clever woman—clever, because she knew how to hold her tongue—was once heard telling a friend in confidence, when asked why she had not taken part in a conversation of the previous evening in which nearly every one had joined, that she had kept quiet because she was ignorant of the subject under discussion. "Whenever I am not thoroughly informed on a subject, and feel incapable of talking intelligently, why, I just hold my tongue."

To clean a piano use warm water, a cake of soap, and a flannel rag. Take the piece of cloth and wet it, Then rub it over the cake of soap and apply it to the piano a small portion of the surface at a time. Next wet the second piece, and with this rub off the soap as thoroughly as possible. With the third piece, dry the part, rubbing it till it shines brightly, and do it all as quickly as possible, that the soap may not remain too long upon the polished surface. If one is very sure to get a thin, cheap quality of canton flannel and is careful to follow directions as here given to them success is certain.

Senora Rey Castillo, a Mexican lady, surely holds the world's record for multiple widowhood, as she has worn the weeds seven times between the years 1880 and 1895. A curious feature of the case is that each of her consorts found a violent but different exit from life. The first fell out of a carriage; the second took poison by accident; the third perished by a mining accident; the fourth shot himself; the fifth was killed while hunting; the sixth met his death by dropping from a scaffolding; and the last was drowned.

One of the most frequented spots at Sandringham is the dove house. Here in a commodious cage are kept nearly a dozen beautiful white doves, of which the Princess is very fond. Whether these pretty birds are preening their feathers on their little tree, or are nesting in the boxes provided for them, all are ready to welcome their Royal mistress when she pays a visit. Some are special pets, and perch on her shoulders, or hover around her for food in the prettiest way. The glass-roofed house was originally intended for monkeys, but these, not proving pleasant pets, were turned out, and doves were installed in their stead.

All elbows are not beautifully turned. Consequently there is occasionally an irrelevant sharpness which interferes with grace of outline. This can be dissembled by an arrangement of black or white tulle or chiffon, a long length of which is first passed round the top of the short sleeve, there crossed and carried down to the edge of the sleeve itself, where it is lightly held, and whence the two ends are brought to the elbow and tied there. One of the results of the abundant sequin trimming on dresses is that they catch very readily on other dresses, and the sight of two ladies disengaging each other is a frequent one at balls or other evening assemblies. Sleeves are especially prone to this inconvenient temporary attachment, and lace is is often a sufferer from a too hasty separation. The sequin appears to possess a peculiar faculty for twisting threads round it several times in less than half a second. It is an irritating quality, more particularly as the utmost gentleness and patience have to be exercised in extricating the lace or net. For this season a lace-edged sunshade should never be used with a sequin-rimmed toque or bonnet.

There is already a slight modification in the tight skirts, their wearers having discovered that they are not suited to the activities of the English life. The curious shuffle that they make necessary, instead of the ordinary more or less graceful walk, is ill adapted to the free movements of girls brought up on tennis, boating, rowing, punting, riding and driving. The constraining skirt is recognised as a step backwards, and its reign is therefore likely to be a short one. In very thin materials, too, such as are being made up for Ascot by the mile, an excessive tightness is extremely out of place. The diaphanous muslins cannot be dragged across the figure to splitting point with any appearance of grace. Consequently a few folds are now introduced where formerly there was no fulness whatever. Among the Ascot frocks there will be many made of white silk, trimmed with a flounce or frills of white chiffon or silk muslin. Taffetas in every colour as well as black and white, is being made up into dresses. For a girl whose complexion is all milk and roses a pink taffetas is being prepared with a lace flounce, fastened on with rows and bows of black velvet ribbon. There is a little fichu of pink-spotted net, the frills on which are hemmed with narrow black velvet. The hat to be worn with this is in pink tulle, with folds of white and pink and shaded roses. A little cape to wear on chilly days is all pink chiffon, over silk of the same shade. It has a hood, but for protective purposes this addition is not likely to be very useful, for it is made of lace and narrow ruches of chiffon.

The truth is that it is rather difficult to dress up to Ascot now that ordinary everyday dress is of a character so elaborate, so airy, and so brightly tinted, as was once only seen at flower-shows, weddings, or garden parties. Everything seems to have moved one place up, like the guests at Alice's tea party. What once was afternoon dress is now worn in the mornings. Evening materials are worn in the afternoon; and on fashionable racecourses the extravagance of fabric and trimming reaches its highest development. And in the same way jewels are now worn in the daytime with hardly any restriction. The amount of work on the fashionable dresses is almost wicked. Suppose that a muslin gown is worn twelve times before being cast aside, crushed, and soiled from the inevitable contact with the dusty streets. Suppose that on that gown there are frillings and ruchings and little tucks that have kept three skilled workwomen employed through three long summer days, is there not something wrong somewhere? Something out of proportion? Lacemakers spend an equal amount of time upon the meshes of the work that occupies them, but then it is intended to last at least a lifetime, and probably far longer, whereas the tuckings and gaugings on the muslin or chiffon gown are perfectly useless when the dress itself is cast aside. All the heavy labour of busy fingers is wasted, the trying little stitches so wearying to the sight are so much lumber, and the only person who really benefits is the worker herself, who has been practising patience humbly and beautifully, courageously and cheerfully. Would not the intelligent and educated women of England forbid all this vanity of elaboration, most of it failing of any due effect, if they but turned their thoughts to it. Paris sends to us this Juggernaut of futile stitchery, and we accept it without examination, such as we ought to give to all subjects of the kind. At Ascot, next week, the dresses will represent, despite their airy delicacy, an amount of toil far beyond the effect produced, for it is only the accustomed eye that can detect the elaboration of the stitchery. Nor is it any gain to the worker, in a financial sense, for it is well known that every stitch set into a dress, beyond a certain number, means a loss to the dressmaker.

OLD CLOCKS AND CLOCK MAKING.

The collecting of clocks and watches has long been a favourite hobby among those who have the means to indulge in it, and from the delicacy and beauty of good examples, the pursuit is one which gives a great deal of pleasure to the discerning. A writer in the "Standard" gives an interesting sketch of the history of clock and watch making.

As we look, says the writer, at these choice achievements in art and clockwork from the earliest days of time-measuring by wheels and pinions and escapement, down to the ornamental adjuncts of Boulle, Sheraton, and Chippendale, it is pleasant to be reminded that for a long period English handicraftsmen were at the head of the art and mystery of making time-keepers. England, indeed, has always had rather a nice taste, in the mechanical achievement of the clockmaker, while in France, as be fits the varying genius of the people, it is the outside, rather than the "works," which attracted the national love of the beautiful. Nothing could be more exquisite in their elegant artificiality than some of the ormolu clock-stands and ornamented dials which were provided by the genius of the Boulle family.

When, continues the writer, the first real clock was made is a little uncertain. As long as six hundred years ago old St. Paul's had one, upon which mechanical figures struck the hours; and we know that the "vivers" of the Orologiario were provided in the guise of a loaf a day. But the earliest clock of which we have any authentic details was the work of an ingenious monk of Glastonbury, in 1335.

EARLY CLOCKS.

Most of these early Church clocks—numbers of them were made in the Fourteenth Century—were triumphs of what we should now consider very elementary mechanics, in which religious mysteries were enacted in a graphic form. The Abbey of Cluny enjoyed a kind of mystery play every time the hour struck. A clock flapped its wings and crowed twice. An angel opened a door and saluted the Virgin, the Holy Ghost descended upon her head in the form of a dove, the First Person of the Trinity gave her His benediction, a carillon chimed, and eventually the hour struck. In the existing clock of Strasburg Cathedral the cock conforms more closely to the Scriptures by crowing thrice. It was long before the taste for graphic mechanics gave way to the need for exact time, and, indeed, conceits of various kinds, alike in clocks and in watches, have come down almost to our own time. Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais was the son of a watchmaker, and distinguished himself by inventing a new escapement before he become immortal as the author of *Le Mariage de Figaro*. He, too, was not above adding to the curiosities of his craft, since he made an extremely dimunitive watch for the Pompadour. The invention of the mainspring led naturally to the production of the first watch and both achievements appear to have been the work of Peter Heinlen, of Nuremberg, somewhere about 1500. But these early watches were really table clocks and generally struck the hour, just as repeaters do now. Both at Nuremberg and Augsburg large numbers of them, were made, the one city working commonly in brass and the other in iron. The engraved work of these German masters is prized as much by collectors now as it was by their regal and princely patrons in the Sixteenth Century. Both Henry VIII. and his daughter Elizabeth had a nice taste in horology. At Windsor, there is still the silver-gilt clock, once at Strawberry hill, which Anne Boleyn's Royal husband gave her on their ill-starred wedding morn. The weights bear their ciphers with true-lovers' knots, and the unprophetic inscription "The most happye." Only for four years did that clock measure time for Anne Boleyn. It is silent now, like its dead-and-gone mistress. Elizabeth was for ever receiving presents of watches and clocks from her courtiers, and the Earl of Leicester gave her a bracelet with a jewelled watch set in it—so ancient are modern feminine fashions. Mary Stuart is reputed to have had a watch in the shape of a skull, made at Blois, with Horac's "purple patch" about "pallida mors" inscribed upon the forehead. Whether she really owned the watch and gave it to Mary Seaton, one of the "four Maries" is not so certain as that she could never have worn it, even at her girdle, as Ladies wore theirs in the last century, since it weighed three-quarters of a pound. There exists an almost identical watch, with a pedigree that can hardly be gainsaid, since an inscription arround the eyebrows records that it was given to Mary, "Queen of Scotland and France," by her husband, King Francis. From these gruesome time-keepers were evolved the "memento mori" watches—"montres d'abbesse"—which were so popular among French ladies in the end of the Sixteenth Century.

GREAT ENGLISH WATCHMAKERS.

It was an Englishman, Tompion, the classic name in our native horology, who made English clocks and watches the finest in the world. He introduced the balance-spring, while his pupil Graham, so improved the cylinder escapement that our watches to-day are very much what he left them. Both these artists were deservedly buried in the same grave in Westminster Abbey, to the disgust of some custodian of the last century who seems to have thought that the dust of mere mechanicians was out of place amid that of Kings and warriors. He removed the simple slab which covered them, and it was not restored until Dean Stanley's time. It was another British clockmaker, John Harrison, who devised a time-keeper sufficiently accurate to ascertain the longitude at sea. The Vulliamys, who did so much excellent horological work at the end of last century and the beginning of the present, were of Swiss origin. Helvetia has long produced dexterous watch-makers. The last of the name, despite his distinction as the leading clockmaker of his time, had, to his mortification, to give place to Lord Grimthorpe, then Mr. Denison, when the great clock of the new Westminster Palace was made.

THE GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

It was in the Eighteenth Century that most of the "grandfather's clocks" which are, happily, still so numerous, and still keep such admirable time, were constructed. The æsthetes of twenty years ago started a run upon them, and the more elaborate examples which chime so sweetly, and tell you all the phases of the moon and the progression of the seasons, now fetch fancy prices. It was a "grandfather" which gave Longfellow the text for "The Old Clock on the Stairs." Mr. Pitt, in his desperate need of money, did his best, to ruin the trade, just a hundred years ago, by putting a tax of five shillings upon clocks, ten shillings on gold watches, and half crown upon those of baser metal. That was when the tavern-keepers, anticipating that custom might be obtain by having the correct time always on view, adopted the so-called "Act of Parliament clock," a plain but not altogether ugly, time-keeper, which is still sometimes found in remote country inns. The graceful fashion of "watch-papers," which seems to have come in as early as the 45, when these little pads sometimes bore portraits of Prince Charlie, lasted until well into our own days, and some of those of sixty years ago bear girlish portraits of "Victoria the First Queen of England." But, although we have become severely practical, and no longer give way to the happy conceits of our forefathers, foreign competition has hardly availed to rob us of our old reputation as the most dexterous and exact makers of time-keepers.

ZULUS AND THEIR TEETH.

Why they are so Sound and White.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

Almost the first thing, writes a traveller, on visiting South Africa that strikes the attention of the stranger are the beautiful, sound, white, and gleaming teeth of the Natives. The first, and perhaps natural, conclusion that I formed on observing this characteristic of the Zulus, was that the whiteness of their teeth was due to the comparison formed by the duskiness of their skins. In fact, so satisfied was I with this deduction that I never, to my friends or even to myself, again questioned the correctness of the proposition, until one day I was undeceived, and undeceived in a manner that provided me with an instructive and practical lesson, not the only one, by the way, that I acquired during my contact with this fine, happy-tempered, ever-smiling, splendid race of "Barbarians"! They certainly taught me a lesson in connection with a subject regarding which, I must admit, the English, and for that matter many other civilized nations, are far behind them. It came about in this way:—I was invited one day to a picnic, and I noticed that our "Kafir boy," both before and after eating the "skoff" with which he was provided as usual, took a large pannikin of water from the clear running stream by the side of which we were encamped, and thoroughly rinsed out his mouth. My curiosity prompted me to ask my hostess the reason for this. "Was it owing to any religious principle?" I asked. "Religious principle!" she repeated, "Yes, the religious principle inculcated by Nature. Don't you know that a Kafir will never allow the remnants of food to accumulate on his teeth? He has far too much respect for his health. That's why the Natives of this country have such beautiful teeth!" So also could all readers of this, if they used "Odol," which has been adjudged to be the best-known wash for the teeth, the mouth, and the gums ever offered to the public. "Odol" provides, additionally, a most invigorating and refreshing nose-bath, cleansing and purifying the mucous membrane, and, in its general use, securing not only beautiful teeth, but good breath, the reverse of which, as everyone knows, emanates more from bad teeth than from anything else. All leading local Chemists stock "Odol," and the Wholesale Consignees for British India, Bertie-Smith & Co., of 23 to 31, Apollo Street, will be happy to give any required particulars.

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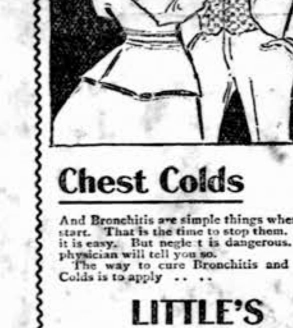
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Chest Colds

And Bronchitis are simple things when they start. That is the time to stop them. Then it is easy. But neglect is dangerous. Any physician will tell you so.

The way to cure Bronchitis and Chest Colds is to apply . . .

LITTLE'S Oriental Balm

Rub it well into the chest and back. It penetrates immediately to the inflamed parts. It stops the pain and drives out the inflammation. The cough, the hoarseness, the tightness across the chest go away. Shivering, feverish flushes and difficult breathing all cease. Expectoration of mucous matter is stopped.

It cures every case where a cure is possible. It often cures when nothing else will. Can anybody afford to be without it in the house all the time?

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The Only Food for Delicate Infants.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co. Ld. HART ST. LONDON

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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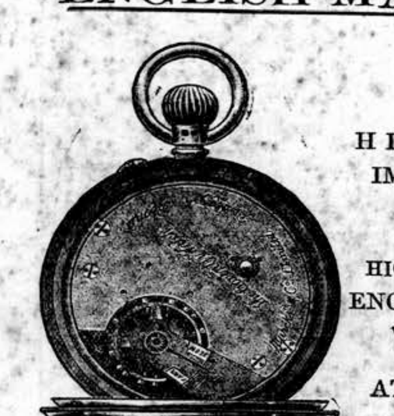
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A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the "Housewife Annual," 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the Microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

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The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin, etc.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

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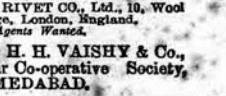
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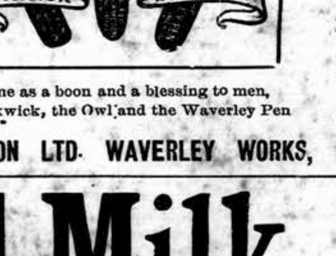
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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

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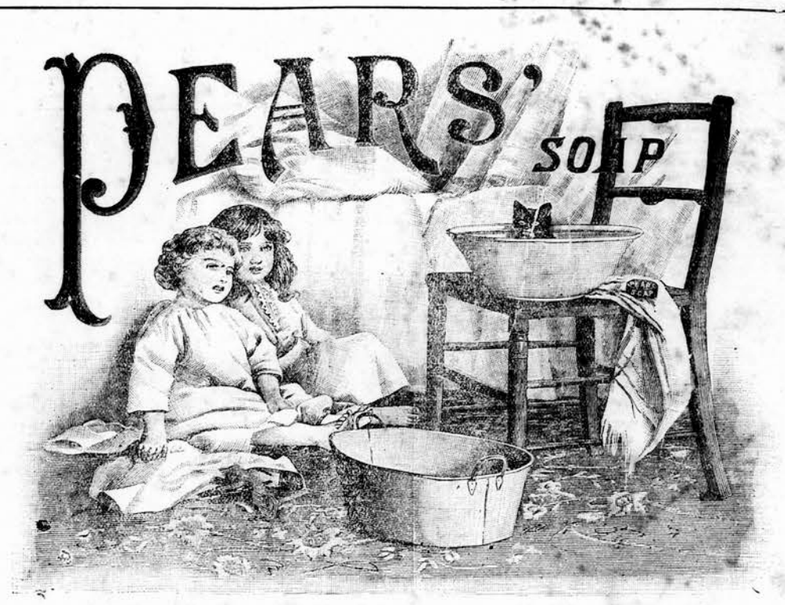
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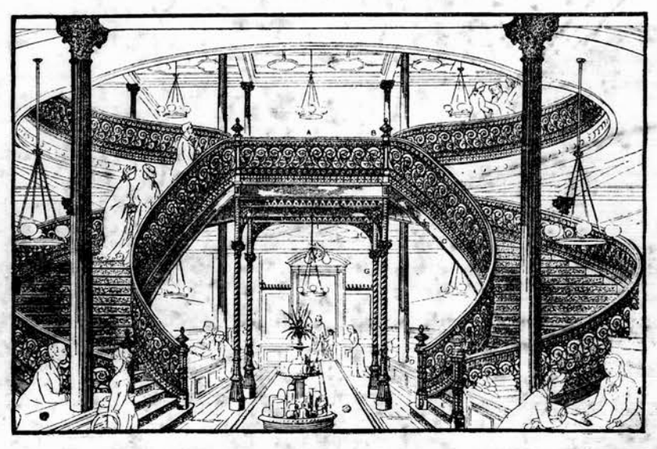
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